The Bombay Gazette

NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1882.

SHIPPING.

ND ORIENTAL ANY.

...Z, PORT SAID, MALTA, ...R, LONDON, BRINDISI, ...DAM & ROTTERDAM.

following or other ...pers will be despatched as

...s, M.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
...	...Watkins	4th July.
...	...Al. Stobbie	11th ,,
...	...E. Rutter	18th ,,
...	...B. Daniell	25th ,,
...	...Harris	1st Aug.
...	...Harvey	8th ,,
...	...H. Johnson	15th ,,
...	...Atkinson	22nd ,,
...	...G. Perrins	29th ,,

...ay's Dock-head, at Mazagon.

...ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ...TH, LONDON, BRIN- ...and MARSEILLES, by every ...ation to proceed direct to Lon- ...on, by the calling Passengers ...ved at reduced rates as under: ...ide or aft cabin to that of

...Rs. 1,300	...Rs. 1,050	
...Rs. 1,200	...Rs. 1,000	
...Rs. 900	...Rs. 600	
...Rs. 1,300	...Rs. 1,050	
...Rs. 1,200	...Rs. 1,000	
...Rs. 900	...Rs. 600	

...SHAITS, CHINA, JAPAN- ...ND, ADELAIDE, MEL- ...OURNE, CALLAO AT COLOMBO.

...Captains.		1882.
...S. Murray	...11th July.	
...M. Edmunds	...25th ,,	

...ade, Mel- ...bourne.	...Rs.	...Rs.
...Cabin	...500	375
...e for two ...ck do.	...430 ...400	70 215

...ange steamers at Colombo.

...I. D. PARKER, ...nt, P. & O. S.N. Company.

...AM NAVIGATION ...ANY.

...egular Mail-steamers, ...contract with Italian Gov- ...ment and

...and BOMBAY ...on the 1st ...month, calling at ...SINA, CATANIA, PORT ...SAN and Brindisi.

...S FROM BOMBAY

To Marseilles.

...1 Class ...ll.	...$ 450	Including
...1st do. ...	...$ 300	wines,
...2nd do. ...	...$ 150	with
...3rd do. ...	...$ 75	food.

...ct charges. ...half fare.

...will be delivered in LON- ...to the extent allowed in the ...ge will be charged for at ...from the Agent. ...Ships Steamers will leave

...y, 1st July, 1882. ...1st August, 1882.

...ods are carried on board, ...e steam launch, leaving ...ch. ...London, available for

...m 26 Brigham Route R 80 ...50 ,, ,, ...150 ,, ,, ...105 ,, ,, ...ates of Freight, &c.,

...BOZZONI, ...Agents. ...Bombay.

...AMERS.

...OOL, ...ings have

...2,700 tons	...Aden	5th July.
...1,400 ,,	...,,	20th July.
...2,700 ,,	...,,	19th Aug.
...2,700 ,,	...,,	6th Sept.
...1,400 ,,	...,,	27th Sept.
...2,700 ,,	...,,	18th Oct.
...1,400 ,,	...,,	28th Oct.
...2,700 ,,	...,,	18th Nov.
...1,400 ,,	...,,	6th Dec.

...ng to for passengers ...November.

...en specially built and adapt- ...ed Trade. ...ROOM and STEWARDESS. ...commodation, and other parti- ...ED WARD BATES & Co.

...GO. ...rerie's on favourable terms ...Lisbon, Havre, Hamburg, ...Rotterdam, Copenhagen, Dun- ...Trieste, Smyrna, ...ns up country by this line

...BATES & Co., ...Agents. ...Bay, 23rd March, 1882.

...HUNGARIAN ...S.S. Co.

...OF STEAMERS, ...AND TRIESTE ...CANAL.

...UEZ PORT SAID, ...TESTE.

...Tons	H.P.	To sail
...2,500	350	5th July.
...1,800	300	20th ,,
...1,527	350	5th Sept.
...1,800	300	20th Oct.

...ssels, the Saloons and ...Board are of modern construction ...ssage ...ed Class, Deck. ...Rs. 250 ...Rs. 110

...250	12	0
...150	7	8
...250	12	0

...D. PENANG, SINGA- ...HONGKONG.

...Tons	H.P.	To sail
...1,227	200	2nd July.
...1,227	200	2nd Aug.

...ing at the Canal Stations on the ...Bombay, June

J. JANNI, Agent, ...the Custom House, Bombay, June

...'S NEW SYSTEM ...INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL- ...ing Tickets for one or ...Journey Tickets from all ...BRITISH INDIA, EGYPT, JAPAN, AMERICA, ...ing through India, as ...he Government of India and ...ed, and are intended to facil-

...COIB

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA S...AM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. GOA, 1,906 tons, Captain G. Sell, sails on MONDAY, 17th July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 26th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. BENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negumtam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. EUPHRATES, 805 Tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

CARGO EXPORTED.—To save shippers the trouble of consigning their shipments, shipments not exceeding three tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway Receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 30th June, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW SEASON'S MAKE
OF
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

is prepared with the purest and finest ingredients at their Manufactory, Byculla. It is undoubtedly the best condiment of its kind in India.

Per Bottle Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co. (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash,	Rs.	7-12
Pints ,, ,,		5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1	12
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	1	12
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	1	12
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw ,, ,, 100	2	0
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape ,, ,, 100	2	8
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape ,, ,, 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped ,, ,, 100	2	4
,, ,, ,, ,, 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape ,, 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak Companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications from
office.

Appl... COOPER
...st-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of the *Spring Crop* of some of the best and well known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co.,
HOLTA AND OTHER TEA ... AGENTS OF ... COMPANIES.
POONA AGENTS :—MORGAN & BA... RISHNA.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

BY KINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favorable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.
A RETURN OF 15 PER CENT. is allowed on Mills, &c.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1882,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 Anna.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how ... starting from Bombay ... his time to ... places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The July number of the Indian Travellers Guide contains the following :—

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Route round the World
Route to England from India via the Pacific
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad
Tonga Daks
Harbour Steam Ferries Bombay
Through Mail Trains :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Bombay to Delhi, Mooltan, and Kurrachee
Kurrachee to Mooltan, Delhi, and Bombay
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, Ajmere, Jeypore, Delhi, and Agra
Agra to Delhi, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay
Bombay to Nagpore
Nagpore to Bombay
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay
Nizam's State Railway
Dhond to Manmad, and Callian.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Callian.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs on G. I. P.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad, and Surat to Bombay
Western Rajpootana State Railway
Khanguam State Railway
Amraoti State Railway
Wurdah Valley State Railway
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh, do
Nullatiee to Azimgunge, ... railway
Tirhoot State Railway
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi
Delhi to Lahore and Mooltan
Mooltan to Kotree
Kotree to Kurrachee, and back
Mooltan to Shersha, and back
Kotree to Mooltan
Mooltan to Lahore and Delhi
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad
Lahore to Jhelum, and back
Madras Road to Mattra, and back
Scindia State Railway
Agra to Dholpur, and back
Delhi to Bandikui and back
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore, and Nasirabad, and back
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Beypore
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry, and Madras
Negapatam to Tuticorin, and back
Tanjore to Colercon, and back
Madra to Chilambaram, and back
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal, and back
Arconum to Conjeveram, and back
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin, and back
Calcutta to Canning, and back
Calcutta to Goalundo
Goalundo to Calcutta
Calcutta to Kooshtea, and back
Goalundo to Damookdeah, and back
Northern Bengal State Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co
Messageries Maritimes
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co
Anchor Line ; Hall Line ; Clan Line
Euphrates & Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co
Irrawadi Flotilla
River Steam Navigation Co
India General S. N. Co
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. P and the Punjab
Lahore to Peshawur
Rawul Pindee to Murree
Wuzeerabad to Scalkote
Umritsur to Pathankote
Umballa to Kalka
Lahore to Ferozepore
Mooltan to Bhawulpore
Route to Simla
Route to Murree
Dharmsala
Dharamsala to Koksur, in Lahoul
Rawul Pindee to Shrinagur (Cashmere)
Horse-Carriage Dak Association
Darjeeling Mall Line
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour

AGENTS :

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co. and Phillips & Co.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dossal.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
CALCUTTA	Wyman & Co.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Gantz Bros.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill ; Gordon and Gotch, 8t. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET-HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet-holes drilled by special machinery,
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 60 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all description
...MATIC EXPANSION GEAR.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER and Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Rs. 1-8.	TREACHER and Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Rs. 1-8.
TREACHER and Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER and Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER and Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER and Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

TREACHER and Co.'s OZO, per doz. Rs. 2, bottles included.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palated : the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters") are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE is a delicious carbonated ... of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an anti-scorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character, fitting as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S OZO is a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and, being free from alkali, is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

THE extraordinary increase in the demand for these excellent fruits has induced the undersigned to order out a specially large supply which is now offered at reduced rates for cash only.

Apples ...	per tin	Rs. 0 7	Plums ...	per tin	Rs. 0 15
Do. ...	per doz.	,, 3 0	Greengages ...	per doz.	,, 9 0
Apricots ...	per tin	,, 0 15	Grapes ...		
Pears ...	per doz.	,, 11 0	Strawberries ...	per tin	,, 1 8
Peaches ...			Pineapple (whole)...	per doz.	,, 11 8

PROVISION CASH STORES.
Forbes and Meadow-street, Fort.
8, Esplanade Cross-road, opposite the Crawford Market.
W. J. ESSAI.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.
The Home News, 5th May, 1882, *page* 14.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAD.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY Address : Old Club House, Rampart Row, W.
CALCUTTA Address : 10, Hare Street.
MADRAS Address : 16, Second Line Beach.
LAHORE Address : Beau Parc, Upper Mall.
ESTABLISHED IN LONDON 67 YEARS.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 39 YEARS.

OUR ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

COMMENCES
MONDAY NEXT, JULY 3.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
PATTERNS AND PRICE LIST POST-FREE.
SALE TERMS—NET CASH.
REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER, OR GOODS SENT PER VALUE-PAYABLE POST.
N.B.—No charge for packing.

WATSON & COMPANY,

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.
Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.
Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.
Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning to the left or right.

...Rs. 60 to ...
...ular ...ry kind.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

VIOLIN STRINGS.—A large stock on hand of the best Italian and French make also Guitar and Banjo strings.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FLUTES.—A large and well selected stock of Concert Flutes, also some handsome presentation Flutes.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

MUSIC ROLLS AND FOLIOS for carrying a few pieces of Music. Rs. 2 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

EVERY MAIL we receive a parcel of new Vocal, Instrumental and Dance Music.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANO CANDLESTICKS.—Richly electro-plated, new patterns, with glass shades complete, Rs. 12, 14, and 16 per pair.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE SCOTCH BAG-PIPES with chanter and drone reeds, a perfect instrument easily learned, Rs. 3 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THREE SIGHT BINOCULAR FIELD-GLASS, with 12 lens, in a leather sling case, Rs. 16. —SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR CHILDREN, an invoice of TOYS of a superior quality to be cleared off cheap.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

ALBUMS for Cartes-de-visite at Re. 1-8 to Rs. 9 each, the best and cheapest ever offered to the public.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS.—A large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

MINIATURE ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful-toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood with 20 keys, in polished mahogany box, Rs. 40. Our speciality.—SOUNDY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 1; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, fringe Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and FARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	O	... es of 25 lbs.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A Wt American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 24, 1881. Sole Agents.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 20, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.

THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month ;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 31 a month.

Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!

AS Agents to CARTER & Co., London, we have just received their new season's Seeds, both loose and in fancy tin boxes, which, having been prepared to our order this year, and Seeds tested before being packed, are warranted to give ample satisfaction. They are sold as under :—Flower at Rs. 3, Rs. 5, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 10, and Rs. 20 each ; Vegetable at Rs. 3, Rs. 6-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 25 each. These are protected against fraud by Carter's registered orange coloured labels with our name in large block letters, without which none are genuine. Our collection of garden tools is now too widely known to require any description. It is the best of its kind in India. Our illustrated catalogue can be had post-free.

PALEKAR & CO.,
Kalbadavie Road, Bombay.

LOTTERY

IN aid of the EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at Bangalore, under sanction of Government.

Total amount of lottery Rs. 1,00,000 in 50,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each ; half of which amount will be divided into 1,250 prizes, ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000. The remaining Rs. 50,000 will be devoted to the establishment of Eurasian and Anglo-Indian villages in Mysore.

No member of the Association will be entitled to any remuneration for his work, in connection with the Lottery, and no portion of the funds will be devoted to money grants. No agents to be employed.

The prizes will be drawn under the immediate supervision of two gentlemen, to be appointed by Government.

Rules will be framed by Managing Committee, and Forms of Application, will be supplied.

Applications for tickets, with remittance in full (with return postage included), by Post Office Orders only, to be made to

☞ Confederacies and parties remitting Rs. 100 each will be entitled to 51 Tickets.

R. H. JAMES,
Registrar, Resident's Office, Secretary, Lottery Committee.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

THIS is purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	A.
Brand & Co.'s Essence of Mutton, per tin ...	2	8
Do. Concentrated Chicken Broth ,,	3	8
Do. do. Beef Tea ,,	1	8
Do. Essence of Beef ,,	2	4
Kopf's Concentrated Beef Tea ,,	1	12
Epps's Cocoa, in 1 lb. tin ,,	0	15
,, Cocoa Nibs, in 1 lb. tin ,,	1	4
Cocoa and Milk Paste, in 1 lb. tin ,,	0	6
Schweitzer's Cocoatina in tins ,,	0	15
Chocolate Menier, in packets from as. 8 to	0	12
French Essence of Coffee in bottles	0	12
Arrowroot, Speed's, 1 lb. tin ...	1	0
,, Bermuda ...	1	0
Baking Powder ...	0	8
Groats ...	0	10
Barley ...	0	10
Brown and Polson's Corn Flour, in packets ...	0	9
,, ,, tins ...	0	9
... in packets ...	0	12
... in 1 oz. packets ...	0	4
... in 2 lbs. tin ...	1	8
... Moore's Infant's Food ...	0	10
... Oatmeal, in 2 lb. tins ...	0	10
... 2 lb. tins ...		
... in 2 lb. tins ...		

HOUSES TO BE LE...

TO LET, from the 1st July or there... a very desirable furnished BUNGALOW, si... in Marine Lines. Rent, Rs. 150 only. For further ... culars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Ag...

TO LET, with immediate possession, ... BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, just vacated ... G. W. Broughton, Esq. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
23, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

THE WRITER of the two letters dated respectively the 31st May and 19th of June, 1882, addressed to the Port Officer and purported to be signed by RUSTOMJEE and NUSSERWANJEE DUBASHES, are invited to COMMUNICATE PERSONALLY with the undersigned.

HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and also upon Decauville's Narrow Gauge System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, 17, to row, Bombay.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 10th January, 1882, by Shyrubjee and Bamanjee, Chaprassees. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 9232 7615, 8790, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0.71 8982, and 7620 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0.92 3207, 0.95 6 96 5130, 97 33351, 0.96 99681, 20148, 51718, 73816, 0.97 2023, 0.96 8483, 41641, 0.97 03688, 09529, 0.96 08252, 28416 and 0.89 8870 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 200 Notes per Rs. 50 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

BURN & Co.

KABUL-PATTERN TENTS.

THE undersigned most respectfully begs to notify, for the information of the Officers of the Army who may be desirous of providing themselves with the KABUL-PATTERN TENTS in accordance with the recent Order of Government, that he has always in stock, ready made Tents of the above description, of superior materials and better make. 80 lbs. tent Rs. 70, 150 lbs. tent Rs. 120. Can be had, at shortest notice, in old Imam Bara near Babgola Tank, Parrel-road, Bombay.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Govt. Contractor and General Merchant.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN cylindrical STEAM-BOI... thirty feet long and seven feet in di... way's patent tubes, with all the necessa... as they stand at present, by Messrs. Bernard, Wall Brothers, Berr...

For further particulars apply to the Manager at Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the Agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort.

By order,
CÓOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 19th May, 1882. Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CR... ...ler's Patent to travel by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEA...
1 CARD-GRINDING ...
1 10-H.P. HORIZO... wheel, 12 inch...
Two pairs of ... TON and S...
1 11-H.P. P...
1 11-H.P. B...
1 6-H.P. ...
1 4-

...RTISEMENTS.

...! LAST NIGHT !!

...TION OF PRICES.

...ESSOR RUDOLPHE,

THE
...LEBRATED BILLIARD ARTIST
...parture from Bombay has been delayed
for a few days),
HAS DECIDED TO GIVE
POSITIVELY
...ST BILLIARD EXHIBITION IN
BOMBAY,
...DAY, THE 1ST OF JULY,
AT THE
WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS.

The game will be played upon a FULL-SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co. for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.
Play to commence at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the List of persons qualified to be ELECTED or APPOINTED ASSESSORS of the CORPORATION and of persons qualified to vote at Ratepayers Elections is ready, and can be seen at this office.

Persons whose names do not appear on the said List, but who claim to be placed thereon, must apply to the Municipal Commissioner within thirty days from the date hereof, producing proofs of qualifications.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st July, 1882.

THE undersigned has been APPOINTED AGENT for HODGARTS PATENT COMBINED LEVER and HYDRAULIC PRESS, HYDRAULIC FINISHING PRESS, and all ACCESSORIES.

For speed, economy, and power these presses, after a trial of 20 years severe work in nearly every market in Western India and Ceylon, stand unrivalled, one press turning out easily 250 bales of *Cotton* per day, the bales averaging 21 tons per 100.

For full information apply

T. D. DREWET, M. E.,
Consulting Engineer, Surveyor, and Valuer,
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

PETITION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the unadministered Property and Credits of LUKHMIDAS MULJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

WITHALDAS VELJEE ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Petitioner abovenamed has applied to this Honorable Court in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to him of Letters of Administration of the unadministered Property and Credits of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased, are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issue.—Dated this 30th day of June, 1882.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Petitioner's Attorney.

ICES !
ICES ! !
ICES ! ! !

WITH A SLICE CAKE Ans. 4 only.

Of the best quality from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
Orders for Icecream, Water Ice or Ice Pudding Moulds executed with care and taste at any hour of day or night at moderate price.

WINES AND SPIRITS
Of the best quality and of various brands.
Wholesale and Retail.

TREACHER'S ÆRATED WATERS.

COMFITS

22 ...ds of Comfits .....@ Rs. 0 12 per lb.
6 „ Gelatine Fruits.....@ „ 1 8 „
7 „ Liqueur Lozenges...@ „ 2 0 „

Fancy boxes for presentation to children with the above comfits of various designs and sizes.

DATE COFFEE.

Mild and very agreeable.

At Ans. 10 per Tin of 1 lb. net.

A liberal discount to Messes and wholesale dealers. Orders from up-country executed promptly if accompanied by remittance.

...S AND CO.,
...TIONERS,
...AL MERCHANTS.
...Fort.

...ADVER...

...s:—Not ...8 No. ...le.

...MA...
...pidery, ...Cata... ...em.

JUST unpacked a consignment of FANCY FLOWER POTS, with stands, CENTRES-PIECES, SPECIMEN GLASSES, EGG STANDS and BUTTER POTS.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET.

JUST received real Jenitze Cigarettes. Price Rs. 25 per 1,000. SAKHUCHUND KHIMCHUND, Tea, Cigar & Cigarette Merchant, 31, Graham's Buildings, Fort.

BERLIN BEER "MOABIT."—Further shipment to hand, in superb condition. Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz quarts. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT & Co.'s Auction TO-DAY, a handsome looking white Arab CHARGER, the property of an Officer.

BOMBAY CARLTON FOOTBALL CLUB.—A match will be played against the Byculla F. Club THIS EVENING at 5½ on the Cooperage Ground.

P. DeSOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, TOMB and ENGRAVER, Church Gate-road, near Girgaum Cross Lane.—TERMS MODERATE.

MRS. PAYNE, 20, Meadow-street, will show to-day and following days a choice selection of rich Rompador Tea Gowns with Caps to match. From Rs. 14-8 to 24.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, has this day been REMOVED from 3, Apollo-street, to No. 3, Church-lane, Fort.

A LARGE stock of BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS at moderate prices, arrived by last Mail. Hussan Ali Mulla Hakimjee, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

A YOUNG MAN (who was for one year and a half with a military officer), who speaks the Russian, German, and Persian languages perfectly, is desirous to get some employment. Address "V. S.," care of this paper.

WANTED to purchase 20' Platts double action guns in good working order, with or without Rollers. Also an horizontal steam-engine plain slide valve cylinder 16" to 18" diameter. Address "W." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.—Top and second floors Grand Central Hotel Bungalow. Single gentlemen and married couples, airy rooms and home comforts. European management and moderate terms. Open on 3rd instant. "DRIAD," this office.

FOR SALE.—A Bay Arab HORSE, with black points, good-looking, strong, 6 years, 14-3 hands broke as a charger in Bengal Artillery Riding School, and believed to be sound. Purchased six months ago from Abdul Rahman's stables. Price, Rs. 850. Priced low, much below what it cost, in order to effect speedy sale. Apply to the SURGEON, 3rd N. L. I., Camp Ahmedabad.

SURGEON REQUIRED for steamer going to Jeddah in a week. Apply to W. and A. GRAHAM & Co.

TENDERS for the ERECTION of a JEWISH SYNAGOGUE in the Fort, to be sent in to Mr. Gosling on or before July 15th, instant.

NOTICE.—During Mr. E. M. WALTON'S temporary absence from Bombay, his practice will be left in charge of his assistant, Mr. C. A. GRAVES.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof, for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1729. Magnums, Rs. 96 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 30 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

JOCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H...ARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado SHERRY, Rs. 28 per doz.; Vino de Puro, Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by Stone, Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. Pale ale, 4 dozen 4 dozs. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz; 6 dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a ... CASHIRE BOILER ... from 20 to 25 feet ... diameter 6½ or 7 feet ... second-hand, to carry a pressure of ... lbs. Apply "W." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE a handsome DA... height fourteen two hands ... perfectly sound. Apply to Messrs. ... Co. Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION ... LECTIVE ... comprising ... Act, Indian ... Acts. Rs. 12-8 ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECTACLES
TO SUIT ALL SIGHTS.

WARRANTED best Brazilian Pebbles, mounted in blued steel, aluminum gold or nickle-plated frames.

EYE GLASSES AND FOLDERS.
In varieties of pattern and workmanship.

EYE PRESERVERS AND GOGLES.
Best neutral tinted, Green, Blue, Dark or Tea-coloured glasses for the preservation of the eyes.
Empty leather cases for the above.
&c., &c., &c.

The above are now in stock, and are sold at moderate prices by the undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERFUMERY.
SWEET SCENTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

THE following kinds are generally kept in stock from well-known Perfumers Atkinson, Rimmel, Piesse and Lubin, &c., &c.:—

Au Champacca de Lahore.

Opopanax.	Jockey Club.
Ylang Ylang.	Tubereuse.
Forget-me-not.	Kiss-me-quick.
Kiss-me-quietly.	Honeysuckle.
White Rose.	Hinat Rose.
Rose.	Provence Rose.
Ess. Boquet.	Sweet Briar.
Violette.	Wood-Violet.
Lily-of-the-Valley.	New Mown-Hay.
D'Heliotrope.	Prize Medal Boquet.
Jasmin.	Eu de Portugal.
Princess Beatrice.	Princess Alice.
Prince of Wales.	Empress Eugenie.

Boquet de la Reine Victoria.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, Meadow-street, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

PETITION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Property and Credits of MORARJEE ODHOWJEE, late of Bombay.

JADOWJEE ODHOWJEE one of the brothers of the deceased ..... } Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made by the abovenamed Petitioner to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to him of Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of the said deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the Proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated this 30th day at June, 1882.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER, and DINSHA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GENUINE ARTICLES
SUCH AS

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES of Sizes, Chubb's Patent Writing Boxes Complete, Chubb's Patent Despatch Boxes of Sizes, Chubb's Patent Cash Boxes of Sizes, Chubb's Patent Wrought-Iron Key Boxes, Chubb's Patent Padlocks of Sizes, Chubb's Patent Press Locks of Sizes, Chubb's Patent Cash Box Locks of Sizes, Chubb's Patent Drawer Locks of Sizes, Chubb's Patent Large Room Door Locks of Sizes.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BYCULLA AGREEPADA.

On THURSDAY, the 6th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the premises at 4 p.m., by order of mortgagee Anajee Avgoom Patil and on account and at the risk of mortgagors Thakoobai, widow of Jadoo Bhoir, Ramjee Chin Bhivajee Thalay Yamoonabi, widow of Dhanajee Bin Bhirajee Thalay and Macoond Dhanajee Thalay.

All that piece or parcel of lazandarce land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at at Byculla, Agree Pada, in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 53, and bounded as follows: on the east by the house of Kerobe Narayen Patil, on the west by the house of Dharma Waigo Kharaday, on the north by the house of Teocearam bin Gopal, and on the south by the house of Balcrushna Narayen.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 18 2.

...RJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

...E FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED), IN LIQUIDATION.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. are instructed by the Liquidators of the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction on the premises, WITHOUT ... on Friday, the 7th July, 1882, at 4 p.m. the following lots:—

LOT A.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

LOT B.—Containing about 10,000 square yards, together with date and sundry other trees standing thereon.

Also on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., the following lots:—

LOT C.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT D.—Containing about 18,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

Also on MONDAY, the 10th July, 1882, at 4 p.m.:—

LOT E.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, together with trees standing thereon.

LOT F.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

LOT G.—Containing about 24,000 square yards, with trees standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Liquidators, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

On FRIDAY, the 7th day of July, 1882, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MERRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Officers Line, Upper Colaba, by order of Lieut.-Colonel W. Merriman, Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the removal of materials of Bungalow, No. 31.

The materials of the Bungalow to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale, and the site to be properly cleared and levelled.

MERRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st July, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

JAPANWARE ON COMMISSION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell on Commission at their rooms, an invoice of 31 cases Japanware, consisting of ...wata vases, awata jars and covers, sets of beer jugs, awata dish and covers, tea sets, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 1st July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateglass, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures, ornaments, &c., &c., the property of S. WEBB, Esq., the same comprises glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best electro plated ware, cruet and egg frames, batter pot, tea-set, teapoy, salvers, curry dishes, &c., &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard, whatnots, pier, Cumdan, arm chairs, dressing and washand tables, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, reclining and conversation couches, table ...ments, lamps, new 4 poste bed-steads, sofas, ... drawers, clothes and gown press... ...ng, and cheval glasses, dispensaries, &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

Also on account and risk of Noor Mahomed Hajee Suliman.

1 case socks.

AT 1 P.M.

1 second-hand English-built landau, in very good order.
1 handsome English-built dog-cart, black, picked out with red, in thoroughly good condition and very easy running.
1 do. dark chestnut country-bred mare, 14-1 high, 9 years old, quiet both to ride and drive, carries a lady, and believed thoroughly sound, also a set of silver mounted single harness.
1 handsome chesnut mare nearly 14-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand English-built mail-phaeton, lately thoroughly done up, is in splendid condition, (nearly new) the property of Colonel Iredell.
1 handsome second-hand English-built landau in service-able condition.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July, at ... BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo House, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plateware, crockery, and glassware, handsome telescope dining tables, camp cots, chairs, side-boards, whatnots, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Bombay Total Abstinence Society.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schroder, first-rate single barrel breach-loading central fire rifle in case complete by Holland, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, handsome 4 light hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong Victoria in very good order, a handsome English-built 4-seated glass fronted miniature brougham in excellent order, a handsome strong dog-cart, a handsome fast trotting grey grab galloway, set of plated and brass mounted single and double harness, Gentleman's and Lady's side saddle, China cane matting, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of G. W. Rotcgreh, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 5 p.m. on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st July, 1882.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets, labelled:—

EPPS'S

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

"THE ROYAL WEDDING."

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

Society, 29th April, 1882, *page* 3.

THE Champagne consumed at the Royal Wedding was

WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER BRAND,

a particularly dry Wine, which has found great favour in the eyes of the Prince of Wales, and for which His Royal Highness has recently given an exceptionally large order.

MESSRS. WACHTER & CO.'S ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA ARE

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WHO CONTINUE TO RECEIVE SHIPMENTS OF THIS UNEQUALLED WINE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

In open crystal face case	..	Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting	„	.. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „	„	.. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.

POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities

ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering

ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,

ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as the only safe and Reliable Liver Tonic and Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous ... Properties, the discovery of Modern Chemistry, free from all Deleterious ... Impurities, and pronounced by ... as a replenishing and elaborating, the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as a prompt and never-failing phosphoric remedy for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Chest Affections, Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Imparel and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as active, sprightly, and vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any confusion nor fibs, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST

Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following:—

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT THE PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY

DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford ... W., England.

PROPRIETOR.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE.

Open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black ...	...from 2 4 per y	Dresses Ready made ...	..from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored ...	... „ 2 11	Ditto Ball ...	... „ 9 0 „
Satins all shades	... „ 1 2 „	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets	... „ 2 „	Flowers Ditto	
Velveteens colored	... „ 1½ „	Feathers Ditto	
Ditto Black...	... „ 0 8 „	Fans Ditto	
Sateens all Shades	... „ 0 5 „	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines ...	... „ 0 6 „	Handkerchiefs...	...from 1 8 dozen.
Alpacas ...	... „ 1 2 „	Gloves Kid white and colored ...	„ 1 4 per pair.
Serges Blue ...	... „ 0 4½ „	„ „ Black and colored ...	„ 1 8 „
Muslins white and fan	„ „ 0 2½ „	„ Silk Black ...	„ 0 15 „
Lawns	... „ 1 6 „	„ „ Colored 2 Buttons...	„ 1 6 „
Merinos all Shades ...	... „ 0 13½ „	„ „ „ 3 Buttons...	„ 1 12 „
„ Black colours	... „ 0 5 „	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	„ 0 8 „
Pompadour Shades ...	... „ 0 6 „	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes	... „ 0 6 „	Linen Cuffs	„ 4 2 „
Nets all	... „ 0 1½ „	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	„ 5 8 each.
Frills Frillings all widths ...		Ditto untrimmed ...	„ 0 12 „
Cages Black Silk ...	... „ 0 14 „	Hats Riding	„ 5 12 each.
		Hosiery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR, EAST-STREET, POONA. (now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
CELEBRATED MADEIRAS,
Specially bottled for the Indian Markets.

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected.....	White.....	Rs. 22 per Doz.
Old Particular.....	Green.....	„ 25 „
Choice Reserve.....	Black.....	„ 28 „

REMINGTON & Co.

THE BULL-DOG'S HEAD
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and the general use of the terms "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to prohibit the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be called by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. pints.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guirand fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche, Rs.	33 0	Rs. 36 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne ...	„ 35 0	„ ..
Heidsieck & Dry ...	„ 40 0	„ ..

MOSELLE.

Braunberger (still).....	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshofer (do.).....	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	

STILL HOCKS.

From G. M. FABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Forsheimer	„ 18 0	„ ..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ ..	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.	
Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0

CLARETS.

From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	..
Ses Canons	„ 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	..
Cru de Barreyre.....	„ 16 0	..
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	„ 20 0	..

BURGUNDY.

Volnay	Rs. 19 0	..
Chambertin	„ 28 0	..

BRANDY.

G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac.....	Rs. 22 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 21 0	..
Adr. Meanard & Co.'s "3 stars Cogc.	„ 25 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s "3 star.....	„ 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s "5 stars	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's "5 stars	„ 32 0	..
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old).....	„ 34 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac "3 stars (very old).....	„ 31 0	..

BEER.

		Per 1 doz. pints.
ST. PAULI BEER	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 1 0
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE..	„ 5 0	„ 3 0

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 21 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest).....	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)...	„ 15 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles ..	„ 14 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots		

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.

Ladies' 30s.	Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price* will be sent post paid, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. & B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the maker, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a foot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name and address, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CURRENCY, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT ... HIGHER ...

NOTICES.

KEATING

article that serves them and their cattle for casual, if not ordinary, food; and by arming the Abkari officers, already too powerful, with still more power which will have the direct effect of oppressing and harassing every man, woman, and child of the very poorest classes of the people. I regret very much indeed that I cannot see any justification whatever for this measure.

The Hon. Mr. Macaulay.—Your Excellency has enlightened the Council very much as to the reasons, from the Government point of view, of fresh legislation. I do not think, however, that sufficient can be said [illegible] in favour of the principle of the Bill. That trade will be interfered with to a certain extent, it cannot fail to be so if the collection of flowers and fruits in jungles are made exported to Europe in considerable quantities, is to be under the supervision of local officers. The trade is comparatively a new one, yet during last year the declared value of something like four lakhs was exported, chiefly to France. This year up to last week a declared value of a lakh and three-quarters was exported in the same direction. Now, most of that money has found its way, no doubt, into the hands of the people who collect the flowers, and that which they will feel will be a severe one, as they are a class of people who have very small incomes, in some cases not exceeding an anna or an anna and a half a day. The people who [illegible] are very ignorant, the most ignorant possibly of the whole population of the country; it is therefore all the more necessary that restrictive legislation of this sort should not be carried out. They do not understand the cause of the new laws introduced, and it will only drive them to commit breaches of the laws which they do not understand. With regard to illicit distillation, of course I do not advocate anything which would render the continuance of that practice impossible; but it seems to me that the severe law which is now in force ought to be sufficient, if properly carried out, for the purpose of suppressing smuggling. It may or may not be through a want of efficiency on the part of the police that so many cases of smuggling have been detected. I did not [illegible] say that the efficiency of the police is such as to account for the large number of trials for smuggling.

His Excellency the Governor.—Last year (1880-81) there were 609 cases of offences against the Abkari Act in the Tanna district, and of these 511 were of illicit manufacture. I cannot say how many convictions there were.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay.—At the last meeting of the Council the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, in the reason for modifying the Act was that a great many people were brought to trial, and on investigation the charge was found to be groundless. It would be well if we were informed how many cases had resulted in convictions. Of course bringing of cases to trial is no evidence of guilt, especially in the face of what the Hon. Mr. Ashbourner has said. With regard to the increase in smuggling, I agree with what has fallen from the Hon. Mr. Saunders, that may be a question of, to some extent at least, by the increase in the cost of intoxicating drink. Many of the poor natives who cannot indulge in liquor as a rule of 10 or 12 annas, or a rupee, on which [illegible] are known, will gladly consume it if they can manufacture it at a cheap rate; but it does not follow that the consumption of duty-paid spirit will be in the same ratio as the quantity of spirit upon which no duty amounts. The inclination to drink probably remains, but the inability to pay the increased rate deters them from drinking. In that way it would of course meet the wishes of Government as far as the question of [illegible] consumption of liquor, and possibly have the effect of improving the moral tone of the people. The increase in the duty on toddy has been something like 50 or 60 per cent., and that of itself puts the duty paid spirit beyond the reach of a great many who formerly indulged in it and regarded it as one of their regular articles of food. I understood the Hon. Mr. Ashburner to say that large sums had been paid as compensation under the old Abkari Act, but I have also had information from other reliable sources that many owners of cocoanut trees received no compensation. They have not the permission granted to them by the former rules to tap toddy from their own trees; in some collectorates, I understand, this permission is granted, in others it is not; everything rests in the farmer's hands. I quite think there is some ground for the remark made by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, that the introduction of the Act has been productive of [illegible] hardship to the people who [illegible] their own toddy, but what is there in this Act, I would ask, that discourages the use of toddy? The mention of toddy is another explanatory remark, and so far from the object of the Bill being as he describes it, it actually discredits the use of mhowra spirits, for the rules must more or less interfere with the distillation of mhowra. Another misconception of the Bill your Excellency has already exposed that I need not go over the same ground; but I may explain one of the errors into which the Hon. Mr. Macaulay has been led, namely, that though the Act allows no toddy to be drawn, yet we go further than that by prohibiting a tree being tapped. He calls that a great grievance, as it is impossible to discover if a toddy tree will be tapped until it has been tapped. He will be surprised to hear that any tree which is tapped and does not produce toddy is exempted from payment, a fresh tree being allowed in exchange, exchange and allowed up to 25 per cent., so that [illegible] objection is of no value. The picture which the Rao Saheb has drawn of drunkenness in Poona is, no doubt, correct. He advocates the use of this so-called harmless spirit of toddy as a remedy, but that shocking state of drunkenness has been brought about by the consumption of that mild and harmless drink, toddy. The fact is that toddy is extremely intoxicating in its fermented state. The extracts which H. E. has read show how well those tracts are a great centre of drunkenness, and that it has extended to the Deccan districts also. The use of toddy, so far from being harmless, is very injurious. It is useless to go down to Konkan and suppose that mhowra is an article of food. It is in one place, and is not so in another. It is not so in the Konkan, but is in Khandeish. Admitting for the sake of argument that it is food, are we to [illegible] such [illegible] mischief, and such demoralising results as those so graphically described by one writer on the subject, to go on without [illegible] the results are [illegible] the [illegible] of the country. Even if it is admitted to be a food. His Excellency remarked that a certain class of landowners have been injured by the Abkari regulations, but His Excellency omitted to notice that in every case where it has been found that owners of mhowra trees had a right to extract the toddy and sell it the Abkari Act provided that they should be amply compensated. A very large amount, some lakhs, has been paid to landowners for this interference with their rights. Only those were interfered with, without compensation, who had no right to sell their toddy, and who were making use of this produce of their fields to destroy the morality of the country. Another objection raised to the Bill is that it interferes with the freedom of trade; but when freedom of trade becomes the object of demoralisation to the people, it is necessary Government should step in and prevent it. Under the Act [illegible] might be used in regard to the trade in petroleum, poisons, or dynamite. One gentleman objected to an increase of Abkari taxation, on the ground that it was already excessive; but I would ask him to point out, in this Bill, what provision enables us to increase taxation. There is not a single provision in the Bill which deals with taxation. With regard to the objection that the Abkari Bill is intended to check smuggling, I reply that experience proves it is not. The statistics which H. E. read prove that smuggling is very extensive. The Hon. Mr. Macaulay has stated that the object of the Bill is merely to increase the revenue. Whereas the provisions that tend to increase the revenue? We do not propose to add taxation to the raw mhowra, and there is nothing in the Bill to increase the revenue; so that the Hon. member's description of the Bill was entirely erroneous. The Bill, except where its provisions are in mitigation of the Abkari Act, provides for mild interference with the raw material of mhowra, having a deleterious effect upon the morality of the country.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.—Your Excellency, last week I stated the difficulty I felt in voting in favour, of the principle of the Bill, and of, and traffic in, mowrah flowers. I consider that unless a case of absolute necessity were made out for the passing of such a measure, this Council would not be justified in imposing [illegible] restrictions on a trade. It has not been shown to what extent the [illegible] has suffered; on the contrary, it is conceded that since the passing of Act V. of 1878 the Abkari revenue has very considerably increased, and is increasing very year more and more. As I said we have been told, but only in general terms, that illicit distillation is very extensively going on in the country; but no statistics and no data of any kind [illegible] have been laid before the Council to enable it to form its own opinion as to the extent of the lawless traffic, or even of its existence. We must bear in mind that the Abkari Act itself is already extremely stringent in its provisions. It gives large powers in the hands of the Abkari officers and inspectors, and then makes the magisterial authority the catspaw of those officers and inspectors. We have no means of judging whether this Act with all its stringency, and whether this army of officers and inspectors, is wholly inefficient and has failed of its purpose. I cannot readily believe that wholesale and lawless distillation can be going on to the extent as is stated, and [illegible] that it does not produce toddy is exempted from payment, a fresh tree being allowed in exchange, exchange and allowed up to 25 per cent., so that [illegible] objection is of no value. The picture which the Rao Saheb has drawn of drunkenness in Poona is, no doubt, correct. He advocates the use of this so-called harmless spirit of toddy as a remedy, but that shocking state of drunkenness has been brought about by the consumption of that mild and harmless drink, toddy. The fact is that toddy is extremely intoxicating in its fermented state. The extracts which H. E. has read show how well those tracts are a great centre of drunkenness, and that it has extended to the Deccan districts also. The use of toddy, so far from being harmless, is very injurious. It is useless to go down to Konkan and suppose that mhowra is an article of food. It is in one place, and is not so in another. It is not so in the Konkan, but is in Khandeish. Admitting for the sake of argument that it is food, are we to [illegible] such [illegible] mischief, and such demoralising results as those so graphically described by one writer on the subject, to go on without [illegible] the results are [illegible] the [illegible] of the country. Even if it is admitted to be a food. His Excellency remarked that a certain class of landowners have been injured by the Abkari regulations, but His Excellency omitted to notice that in every case where it has been found that owners of mhowra trees had a right to extract the toddy and sell it the Abkari Act provided that they should be amply compensated. A very large amount, some lakhs, has been paid to landowners for this interference with their rights. Only those were interfered with, without compensation, who had no right to sell their toddy, and who were making use of this produce of their fields to destroy the morality of the country. Another objection raised to the Bill is that it interferes with the freedom of trade; but when freedom of trade becomes the object of demoralisation to the people, it is necessary Government should step in and prevent it. Under the Act [illegible] might be used in regard to the trade in petroleum, poisons, or dynamite. One gentleman objected to an increase of Abkari taxation, on the ground that it was already excessive; but I would ask him to point out, in this Bill, what provision enables us to increase taxation. There is not a single provision in the Bill which deals with taxation. With regard to the objection that the Abkari Bill is intended to check smuggling, I reply that experience proves it is not. The statistics which H. E. read prove that smuggling is very extensive. The Hon. Mr. Macaulay has stated that the object of the Bill is merely to increase the revenue. Whereare

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 30.

THE Egyptian question is still the leading feature in business, and until we have something of a definite character, it is impossible to say how things will go. In the morning the idea was the same as yesterday, in favor of a pacific settlement, but the telegrams received during the day have given quite a different aspect on the situation, and now few people who think an armed intervention will not take place, whatever may be the result as regards the Canal. At home, there can be no doubt, business people regard the stoppage of Canal traffic as a very immediate contingency, and we hear of several telegrams to this effect. A very salient feature is the fact, that the big insurance companies are averse to taking their risk via Canal on any terms, and if this is carried out, practically means a suspension of traffic by the Cape.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Wednesday showed a reduction in the proportion of the reserve to liabilities of 3 per cent. On the figures, is evidently mainly owing to the usual increase of discounts incidental to the turn of the half-year, at the same time it is worthy of notice that rates of discount in the open market are quoted ¼ per cent. higher. Rupee Paper continues unaltered as also Exchange Bank shares.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee is quoted ½ per cwt. lower; Seeds and Wheat unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool is again strong, the day's sales estimated at 14,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for export. Spot prices show an advance of ⅛d. all round, and Americans to arrive are quoted ⅛d. to 3-16d. per lb. higher. In New York the Mid-Uplands has advanced ¼ cent., whilst September shipment is 3 points lower. The receipts at the ports continue insignificant, and it is quite evident that a squeeze for Americans will take place in the autumn under any circumstances, although possibly prices may be checked by political complications.

EXCHANGE.—The market for Sterling opened with a very quiet feeling this morning, and to begin with it seemed not at all unlikely that a further decline would be established. After receipt of Reuter's extra, however, reporting that Rs. 6,10,000 of Council drafts had been taken up privately at Rs. 1s 8 1-16d., and news from Calcutta that the market there was strong, a somewhat firmer feeling became apparent, and we close steady at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 8 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 8 d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	..1s. 8 7-32 d.	"
Francs 3 " "	..2 13½	"

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at par, 60 days' sight at ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady this morning, but the telegrams later in the day induced a very quiet feeling, and we close at Rs. 100¾ for Fours and Rs. 108 for Fours-and-a-half; sellers but no buyers.

SHARES.—The market all round has been dull with very little doing. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are quiet, at in most instances a decline of Rs. 5 per share, and in other things there is no movement worthy of notice.

COTTON to-day is steady, so far as sellers are concerned, the tenor of the Liverpool advices being sufficient to deter dealers from accepting anything but top prices. Buyers, however, are at a standstill owing to the fear of complications with the Canal, and in all probability little will be done for export until this incubus is removed.

SEEDS AND WHEAT are practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS are very dull. The s.s. Handal has been put on for London at 25s. per ton, and this is also the rate for London. The possibility of an expedition still hangs over the market, but after all it is not more than a possibility, and chartered steamers cannot be held over on the chance.

PIECE-GOODS are steady, but so far as prices go unchanged. Dealers continue to quit their old stocks, but have not yet taken alarm regarding the possible stoppage of supplies by the Canal.

COALS are very firm with no sellers. A strong enquiry prevails for near cargoes, but there is next to nothing afloat, and no one will sell with the risk of the Canal now being open for traffic.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Value.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	33,000	500	all	Special.	785
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 div.	780
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 div.	706
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Asia Banking	100,000	20	all	3 div.	97
National Bank of India	37,500	240	12½	2 div.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,000	500	90		1,125
[illegible] & W. Co.	400	100	50		230
[illegible] S. & W. Co.	1,000	100	Rs. 10		135
[illegible] Manufacture	100	100	50	..	80
[illegible]	600	500	500	30 p. a.	540
[illegible]	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	745
[illegible]	500	2,000	2,000	100	915
[illegible]	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	903
[illegible] &	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	625
[illegible]	800	50	100	50	1,000
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	all	nil	3425
[illegible] S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	700
[illegible] (New Issue)	400	100	100	..	100
[illegible] Co.	1,000	500	100	20	655
[illegible]	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,060
Hindustan Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. a.	1,075
Jeejee Jee Spinning Company	800	500	500	50	620
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
[illegible]	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	895
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	945
[illegible] United	750	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	2,025
[illegible]	650	1,000	500	Rs. 35	815
Manockjee Petitjee	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,359
Nagpur Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. a.	2324
Premchund Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,235
Rajkot National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
Sassoon New Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	60 p. a.	1,250
Shorjee Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 35	550
Soonderjee Wallabjee Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	30	315
Sassoon J. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Standard Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. a.	1,200
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	950
Southern India	500	500	500	Rs. 30	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	820
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,015

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Press	150	5,000	2,850	50	960
Akola Press Co.	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Printing Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	420
Bellasy	625	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	580
Bezar Cotton Cleaning and Pressing Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	500
Bruson Cotton Cleaning and Press Co.	1,100	250	all	..	1,000
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Dhunjeebhoy F. & G. Co.	500	200	all	30	235
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,170
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,000	300 p.a.	2,750
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.a.	570
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 45	550
Mofussil Co.	3,125	100	400	15 p.a.	342
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	215
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	23	2,075
Sind & Panjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	00	300	25	450
Volkart Press Co.	450	00	..	50	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacture Co., Limited	1,250	100	100	5 p.c.	150 to 160
Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,000	22	2,650
Bombay Gas Company	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Bombay Gas Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	6
Bombay Ice Co., Ltd.	1,400	100	100	..	99
Bombay Landing and Shipping Co.	600	500	300	30	430
Bombay Mechanics' Building	1,000	50	50	3 p.c.	12
Bombay Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Bombay Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Bombay Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,125
Bombay Steam Laundry	1,000	10	6	..	7
Bombay Tramway Co.	1,000	100	100	..	61
Thacker & Company, Limited Company	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	980
Thacker & Company, Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ltd.	1,000	100	100	..	101
	20,000	25	20	..	

LAND COMPANIES.

Bombay [illegible]	7,500	100	100	100	98
Bombay Land &c.	4,000	2,000	2,000	..	11
Bombay [illegible] Co.	4,000	3,600	2,925	Rs. 30	3,000
Bombay Land Reclaiming Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 8	2,375

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Bombay Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	320 xd.	
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	13-14-6	do	26	
Do. Ditto	..	£20	6-7-3	do	12	
Do. Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32	
B.B & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040	
Do. New 4% Shares	..	£18	198-3-1	do	315	
G. I. P. Railway Co.	..	£20	30-15-0	5 p. ct.	30 xd.	
Do. New 4% Shares	..	£18	19-8-1	do	19	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co.	..	£100	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,000	
Do. 4% Preference	..	£100	1,000	4 p. ct.	1,000	
Do. 4% Debentures	..	£100	1,000	4 p. ct.	1,000	
Do. 5% Debentures	..	£100	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,000	
Do. 5% Loan	..	£100	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,000	
Do. 4% Loan	..	£100	1,000	4 p. ct.	1,000	
Do. 3½% Loan	..	£100	1,000	3½ p. ct.	1,000	
Do. 3% Loan	..	£100	1,000	3

GRAMS.

…IDENT.

…RRESPONDENT.)
…ALCUTTA, JUNE 30.
…e steamer Swordsman
…p the limp… the chief
…fe or limb… two native
…crop of seed to five.
…ar. C…
…n and…
…e a DED LIST.
…mected that on the
…h officer from the
…ing his place shall
…el so on throughout
…officer of all becomes
…will continue super-
…nsferred to another

ALLOWANCE.

Volunteers deputed
duty will receive
day for the first
lisequent day.

USCAT.

…NDENT.)
…HEE, JUNE 30.
…at Muscat, the
…been changed,
…al of Suez.

TIONS.

…NDENT.)
…LA, JUNE 30.
…y's approval of
…itment as Lieute-

…ahore, officiates
…e Punjab during

…ted the Rev.
…al Establish-

…ons published in
…connection with
…ramway machi-

…the Geological
…months' privilege
…for him.
…h, Coorg Com-
…at the disposal
…arke, 3rd Bengal
…inted to the medical
…ica Agency.
…ement for the cession
…Wardad Bagar, and
…ectorate to the Maha-

…Accountant-General,
…es as Under-Secretary
…in the Financial De-

…Staff Corps, goes on

…ub, Cavalry, takes leave

LEGRAMS.]

…a Cable.)

PT.

ARY PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, JUNE 30.
…in England are being

…tes, with twelve hundred
…last evening for Alexandria.
…Government will shortly

…g article to-day, says that
…would that she is ready
…l interests.

NATIVE LEADERS.

…e was held yesterday in
…present the Marquis of
…Northcote. Resolutions
…ce of Imperial
…tion of British

HE PORTE.

…PLE, JUNE 29.
…Powers a…
…ence, on the
…the Egyptian

THE FRENCH PRESS.

PARIS, JUNE 29.
…ow a disposition to leave the
…intervene alone in Egypt,
…interests are paramount in

PS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, JUNE 29.
…ying to a question in the
…whether it was true that
…ade to bring Indian troops
…ply to it, on the ground

DERS IN IRELAND.

…t Mr. Keene, the steward,
…arde, have both been shot
…t, from behind a loophole

…et been arrested.

MOVEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 29.
…eamer Goorkha left here
…t Colombo this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 29.
…market closed strong.

…arket has been quiet. 4 7-16

…et has been quiet. 5-10
…0 days' sight 5-10
…1-8
…81
…80
…accounts 92
…114
…ecurities 51 15-16

…returns for the week end-
…following results :—
…00,000, Dec. £700,000.
…000,000, Inc. £1,700,000
…00,000, Inc. £100,000
…Reserve to the Liabilities

…especially on the harbour
…ened as early as possible,
…Perim will meet shortly
…ume direction.

THE Postmaster… has left Calcutta on an
…ensive tour, with…ascertaining how the
…avings Banks are
…working well.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA left Allahabad, by rail, for Indore on Thursday morning.

THE Mahomedan who was charged with importing African girls into Bombay as slaves was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Justice Latham, to three months' imprisonment, the plea that he was acting under the orders of the Begum of Bhopal, and was merely taking the girls to Bhopal in order that they might be set at liberty, not availing to get him off. The excuse of the Begum's charity in this direction is likely to be limited for the future. It will be dealt, perhaps, to induce persons to bring slaves to Africa, with a penalty of three months' imprisonment in prospect; and there is the probability that on another occasion the three months may be extended to six months, or even longer if…. It would perhaps be as well if the Govern… were to satisfy itself by inquiries in Bhop… ther, as a matter of fact, the slaves would have been liberated or kept in slavery had they been carried to that State.

YESTERDAY the trial of the Kolhapore Defamation Cases, in which Nana Bhide and Keshav Narayen Bakhle are charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadev Wassoodew Barve, the State Karbaree of Kolhapore, came on for hearing at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Latham and a special jury. The accused are said to have sent a telegram and some petitions to H. E. the Governor containing a number of charges against Mr. Barve. They annexed to one of the petitions copies of three letters, alleged to have been written by the prosecutor, to show that the latter had caused the madness of the Maharajah of Kolhapore, and had entered into a conspiracy against his life. After Mr. Lang, the Advocate-General, had opened the case on behalf of the prosecution, the prosecutor was the chief witness examined. His cross-examination is not finished and the case was adjourned until to-day.

A NUMBER of the… of officers consequent on the disbandment of… regiments are notified in General Orders.

A SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION is to be held at Meean Meer during the first week of November next.

AT Hari Singh ka Barj, the other day, a native constable in the Railway Police attacked his sergeant, also a native, and murdered him. He then gave himself up.

THERE is good SPORT still to be got, all up-country cover-seats, in the jungles of Gwalior, tigers being numerous enough to satisfy even the keenest Shikari. Lieutenants Durand and Daly, of the Central India Horse, recently shot nine full-grown tigers in a twelve days' expedition from Goona.

A TELEGRAM from the *Statesman's* Simla correspondent, dated June 26, says :—The negotiations of the Government of India with the Burmese Embassy are still proceeding favourably. Some little delay has arisen owing to the references submitted by the Ambassadors to the Mandalay Court not having been fully answered, thus necessitating extra communications. The *Englishman* says :—The Burmese Embassy continue in constant communication with Mandalay, but do not appear to have yet received any final directions.

IT has been said that the reduction in the salt duty has not benefited the masses, and that, in fact, they have no knowledge of any reason why salt should be cheaper than it used to be. It is difficult to make any measure known and understood generally among the people; but efforts were undoubtedly made by the Supreme Government as regards the reduction of the salt duty to ensure its publication all over the country as widely as possible. Copies of the notification were sent—or were ordered to be sent—to every village in India, and the local Governments were asked to move their district officers to do all they could to let the thing be known.

THE Bengal Government's Resolution on the Bengal Jail Administration Report for 1881 records the appreciation of the Hon. Mr. Rivers Thompson of the successful administration by Dr. Lethbridge of the very extensive and responsible department under his charge, and "the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the names of the officers to whom the Inspector-General draws special attention for the care which they have taken in the management of their jails."

A SIMLA correspondent explains the reason for the reduction announced the other day in the amount of duty on opium. "The motive of the change is very simple. Malwa opium exported to China all goes *via* Bombay. The duty has been from time to time fixed at various rates, varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 per chest. It has been Rs. 700 since September, 1879, but Government has observed that this rate diminished export, so Rs. 50 has been taken off to enable the Malwa opium to compete on more equal terms with Persian and China-grown opium."

WE are afraid Mr. Grant Duff will fall under the lash of the *Bombay Guardian*. A Madras paper states that a pattern doorway of satinwood, for the approval of His Excellency the Governor, is at present being executed at the School of Arts. "On the door are carved Hindu Deities, and the door is similar to those used at the entrance of Hindu temples."

THE *Indian Daily News* has a brief article on the subject of the Bombay Abkari Act Amendment Bill, in which it fully supports the general public opinion in this Presidency against the measure. With reference to Mr. Ashburner's assertion that the mhowra flower is no more an article of food in India than the blackberry is an article of food in England, our contemporary remarks :—"This seems to us a very rash statement. As a matter of fact, when the mhowra flowers are in season, they are very largely consumed by the natives. They form a tasty and nutritious food, and as soon as they appear in a country hat are bought up readily and quickly. They form an excellent addition to a rice diet, and they are also kneaded into small cakes; but, at all events, our experience leads us to say that Mr. Ashburner's assertion is an altogether rash one. But there is against him the evidence of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, where it is said that to as many as 881,622 poor people the mhowra flower is a very important article of food. The fact is, this question has been taken up by the Bombay Gove rnment without sufficient inquiry, and without collating the information actually available on the subject. We do not see any reason why the experience of Bengal should be different from that of Bombay; and here there can be no dispute about the mhowra being regarded as an article of food."

We do not lose so very much who are not able to run away to Simla for the hot weather and monsoon months, to judge from an account of the Simla climate given by a visitor from Madras in a letter to the *Mail*. He writes, under date June 4 :—"Simla is very hot, very dusty, very dry, and very disagreeable. The redeeming thing—scarcely a breath of air. The redeeming thing—scarcely a breath of the distant snowy range, with the beautiful view of ridges of mountain—has been shut out night for the past three weeks by an impenetrable yellow cloud. They call it 'dust haze.' It comes up, they tell me, from the plains, and represents the pulverized dirt of all the cities in Hindustan, which, stirred up by the sirocco, is wafted hither to remind great Jove and his Councillors of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures down below. If it in any way tempered the heat of the blazing sun, or even mitigated the glare, it might be tolerated, but it seems, if possible, to intensify both of these evils. Everything seems dusty. If you try to take a constitutional, the dust is enough to choke you at every step—volatile, whitish grey, chalky stuff, that seems to defy the action of water. At least, once upon a time, long ago, when we had a shower, I remember that the dust got up and shook itself, as if nothing had occurred, immediately afterwards. . . A blanket at night is quite unbearable, notwithstanding that I keep my door and windows open, and that the house in which I live is situated upon an exposed ridge, open, if there were any, to all the breezes. Sandflies, which are described as "sanguinivorous insects combining in their tiny, scarcely perceptible bodies the activity of the flea, the voracity of the wolf, and the diligence of the ant, add greatly to the other discomforts of the place; and altogether the correspondent very much prefers the Nilgiris at this time of year to Simla.

THE privilege of coining money was granted in their charter to the Borneo Company, and Messrs. Heaton are turning out some excellent one-cent pieces. The description is as follows :—Obverse, azure, a peak to left, a chief or a lion passant gardant. The crest is a Union Jack supported by two arms, one a native's, the other British. The supporters are two natives, proper; and the motto is *Perpo et perago*. In a wreath on the reverse is the value "one cent," and below are native characters repeating it.

ENDEAVOURS are being made to promote commercial relations between the French settlement of Cochin China and the Australian Colonies. The Victorian Commissioner of Trade and Customs has received the following communication on the subject, from M. Eugene Ortolan, the French Consul-General in Melbourne :—"I have the honour to inform you that the Government of French Cochin China, with the view of increasing the commercial facilities between the said colony and Australia, has decided that henceforth all steamers calling at Saigon, and coming from or going to Australian ports, will be exempted from all harbour dues."

THE Austrian official journals have published the provisional rules for the organisation of the Bosnian and Herzegovinian regiments. The oath to be sworn by Christians and Mahomedans alike runs as follows :—"I swear by God Almighty that I will be true to the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, and obey all the orders of my superior officers, even at the risk of my life."

HOW steadily German influence is increasing in Constantinople may be inferred from the announcement, recently published in the *Berlin Official Gazette*, that the Emperor William, at the special request of his Imperial friend and ally, the Sultan, has transferred four distinguished officers of the Prussian regular army to the Ottoman military service. Colonel Kaehler, commanding the 6th Silesian Hussars, Captain Kampfhoevener, of the 3rd Hanoverian Infantry, Captain von Hohe, of the 1st Silesian Dragoons, and Captain Ristow, of the 2nd Pomeranian Field Artillery Regiment, have been "graciously permitted to resign their commissions, in order to place themselves at the disposal of the Padishah, who desires to employ them in reorganising the different branches of his land forces. Their commands and rank seniority in the German army will be reserved to them during a period of three months, at the expiration of which they will be called upon to confirm their temporary resignation or return to their duty with their respective regiments. On the 28th ult. these officers arrived at Stamboul and reported themselves at the Seraskierate. The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that "with German officials administering her finances, and German officers reorganising her army, Turkey promises to become ere long an outlying province of the Fatherland. In times past it was the British Ambassador at Constantinople who played the part of Codlin to Turkey's Little Neil. Nowadays that friendly role is exclusively performed by the diplomatic representative of the German Empire."

THE annual session of the General Assembly of the Scotch Church is a sort of Carnival for the "straight-laced" of the North, and says *Truth*, if only the speeches at the sittings of the assembly, and at the meetings held in connection with them, could be reported, people in the South would be surprised to find how much of the harsh and austere doctrine of the Covenanters still lingers among their descendants. At the annual breakfast of the Sabbath Alliance, held in Edinburgh last week, some curious statements were made. The report of the committee was not very cheerful, as it acknowledged that :—

Unless Christian people greatly bestir themselves and co-operate to use the Sabbath aright, we are in great danger of having this blessing marred for the whole community by the machinations of worldly and, in many cases, openly unbelieving men.

Principal Cairns stated that

They were very much indebted to the House of Commons for defeating the recent wicked attempt to further desecrate the Sabbath by opening Museums and Galleries of Art on the Lord's Day.

General Nepean Smith declared that

The visit of the Prince of Wales to India had brought a great curse upon that land, as the pleasure parties that took place under his cognizance on the Sabbath Day had been continued and were doing incalculable harm.

Mr. Gray (a minister)

Had been sorely pained when abroad to see people going away from the city into the country, and to such places as Vesuvius and Pompeii, on the Lord's Day; moreover, English steamers were often loaded at Mediterranean ports on the holy day. He attributed much of the lightness with which the Sabbath was regarded to the practice of visiting the Continent.

It was agreed that the Post-office and the railways are the greatest offenders in "profaning the Sabbath."

THE Duke of Osuna, whose death was recently announced, was a curious specimen of an old-fashioned Spanish grandee. *Truth* says that for years he contemplated marriage, but never could bring himself up to the proposing point. Eventually he married a German lady, but was with difficulty prevented from running away on the day of the ceremony. He always insisted that the Empress Eugenie owed her throne to him, as the Emperor Napoleon would never have married her, had he not feared that if he delayed she might become Duchess of Osuna. For some years he was Spanish Ambassador at St. Petersburg, but he always refused to draw his salary, as to do so was beneath the dignity of an Osuna. His notions of hospitality were of the grandest. In Madrid open house was kept in one of his palaces, whether he was there or not. One day a lady told him that she was going to some town in Spain, and presuming that he had a palace there, he begged her to use it, but finding that he was mistaken, he at once ordered one to be bought and furnished, in order that the invitation should stand good. It was difficult to praise anything in his presence, for he at once insisted upon the person who praised it accepting it. One of his estates in Spain was so large that it supported a band of robbers, who respectfully called themselves "the robbers of the Duke of Osuna;" of this he was exceedingly proud.

OBSERVATIONS made by M. Rafford, a member of the Société d'Horticulture at Limoges, show that a castor-oil plant having been placed in a room infested with flies, they disappeared as by enchantment. Wishing to find the cause, he soon found under the castor-oil plant a number of dead flies, and a large number of bodies had remained clinging to the under-surface of the leaves. It would, therefore, appear that the leaves of the castor-oil plant give out an essential oil, or some toxic principle which possesses very strong insecticide qualities. Castor-oil plants are in France very much used as ornamental plants in rooms, and they resist very well variations of atmosphere and temperature. As the castor-oil plant is very much grown and cultivated in all gardens, the *Journal d'Agriculture* points out that it would be worth while to try decoctions of the leaves to destroy the green flies and other insects which in summer are so destructive to plants and fruit-trees. Anyhow, M. Rafford's observations merit that trial should be made of the properties of the castor-oil plant both for the destruction of flies in dwellings and of other troublesome insects.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 29.—The rains appear to be re-established in Northern India as far west as Jullundur and Simla, producing a great fall in the temperature in the Punjab and many parts of the North-West Provinces, and a consequent rise of the barometer in the above provinces, Rajputana, and the Indus Valley. In Western Punjab the skies are still clear. Easterly winds prevail throughout the Province and the Gangetic plain. In Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces, Central India, Behar, Bombay, and many parts of Madras the skies are much clouded, but few heavy falls of rain are reported. Simla, Nugpore, and Goa have had two inches and above; Delhi, Roorkee, Allahabad, Gya, Burdwan, Silchar, and Negapatam, one to two inches; Chakrata, Meerut, and Cochin, half to one inch; Jullundur, Indore, and other places, nearly half an inch. On previous days Naini Tal, Fyzabad, Mirzapur, and Dinagepore, had about one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
Previously registd.	5 cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
29 Thursday	39	90	80	90
30 Friday	26			
Total	27 62	39 98	30 18	32 76
Corresponding date last year	15 27	12 52	11 33	12 14

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Friday, 30th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. (At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·719	87·0	WSW	12	0·00
Surat	·760	83·6	W	18	0·00
Bombay	·803	86·0	W	13	0·22
Ratnagiri	·818	82·8	WSW Light	..	0·35
Karwar	·875	80·1	N. Fresh	..	0·24
Mangalore	·905	77·6	WNW	3	0·00
Calicut	·920	77·6	SW	4	0·04
Cochin	·962	79·0	SW	3	1·60
Pambaltam	·732	82·8	W	..	0·20
Madras	·780	88·3	W	7	1·98
Negapatam	·831	85·9	SW	1	0·00

THE WIND IN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

WE take the following from an interesting paper by Mr. H. F. Blandford, issued in vol. i of the *Indian Meteorological Memoirs*, just published by Government in Calcutta :—

The south-west or summer monsoon is superior in steadiness and velocity to the north-east or winter monsoon. According to the present table, the net uncompensated transfer of air from the direction S. 18° E. to N. 18° W., over the city of Calcutta, amounts to 14,290 miles in the course of the year. Probably, as pointed out in the note on the previous page, it is really somewhat less than this.

It appears, from data furnished by Mr. Charles Chambers, that at Bombay, the uncompensated motion of the air towards the land, in one year, was four and a half times as great as the above, viz., 61,994 miles and in the direction N. 70° W.—S. 70° E. The differences are only such as might be expected from the very different positions of the two stations, on opposite sides of the peninsula,—the one, moreover, being on the coast line, the other a considerable distance inland. But even as compared with the total movement (837 miles daily,) the uncompensated movement is proportionally higher at Bombay, viz., 14 per cent, against 35 per cent, at Calcutta, and even at Saugor Point, at the mouth of the Hooghly estuary, the total movement is much below that of Bombay, viz, 229 miles as against 387 miles *per diem*. I think it, therefore, highly probable that the air pours into the western side of the Peninsula in greater volume than from the eastern coast. Such an inference might be drawn independently from the facts adduced in my paper already referred to, which tended to show that the Bombay coast on the west coast prevails over a much larger area of the interior than that which proceeds from the Bay of Bengal; and that the movement of the winds at inland stations, such as Nagpore, is to the influence of the Arabian sea branch of the monsoon, is much higher than at those in the Gangetic plain, which is comprehended in the eastern wind system.

The resulting direction of the wind at Bombay being about from west-north-west, while that of Calcutta is from south-south-east, implies a tendency of the air currents to form a cyclonic circuit around the Peninsula; or rather an influx of spiral currents. The opposite tendency during the cold weather months, when India is an anti-cyclonic area, is much weaker; and the excess of centripetal currents in the lower atmosphere must therefore be compensated by an equivalent excess of centrifugal currents in its higher regions.

The table further shows that, excepting during the south-west monsoon when the movement is proportionally higher than the temperature of that season, the total movement of the air varies directly, as the temperature, being greatest in May, least in December, but the steadiness of the wind's direction by no means follows the same law, since this is greatest in December, and least in January and February.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM).

IMPORTING SLAVES.

HAFEEZ ABDUL KAIYUM, who was convicted yesterday of having imported into Bombay four slave girls, and removed them from Bombay on the 17th March last, was brought before his Lordship to receive sentence this morning.

The prisoner, when asked if he had any statement to make, said he did not bring the girls of his own accord to Bombay. He was in the service of the State of Bhopal. He had removed the girls in accordance with their will. He was a poor man and a servant of the native State, carrying out the orders given him. It was not his business to import or remove slaves. When he was placed before the Commissioner of Police and asked from what place he had brought the girls, he said that he had brought two of them from Mecca and two from Jeddah, and that the Bhopal State had set them at free. He had also asked the Commissioner of Police how many of the girls were not willing to accompany him. The Commissioner then said that she suspected that the prisoner was taking the girls away for the purposes of selling them, and that he would institute inquiries. He (the prisoner) was in custody for eighteen days before he was placed before a magistrate.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said :—Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted by a jury of the offence of importing four Seedee girls into Bombay as slaves and removing them as such. I bear in mind that you were acting, as has been proved, not as a slave dealer trading in these girls by way of profit, but acting under the orders of the State of Bhopal. I bear in mind that you appear to have treated these girls with kindness, and that probably the state from which you have rescued them was worse than that to which they were intended to be transferred. Still the offence which you have committed is one fraught with dangerous consequences, and it cannot be allowed to pass with impunity. Were the offence to be repeated, I should feel it my duty to pass a more severe sentence than I am going to pass on you. In your case I think the ends of justice will be satisfied by my sentencing you to three months' simple imprisonment.

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

SADASHIVRAO NARAYEN BHIDE, *alias* Nana Bhide, and Keshav Narayen Bakhle stood charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassoodew Barve, the State Karbaree of Kolhapore. The case came on for trial before his Lordship and a special jury, consisting of the following gentlemen :—Messrs. J. Campbell (foreman), Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Bomanjee Rustomjee Mody, J. A. Soares, E. W. Campbell, C. A. White, W. Mackinlay, H. K. Gordon, and J. Shepherd.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Messrs. Bomanson, Phirozeshaw Mehta, and K. T. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakordas, for the defence.

The Advocate-General, in opening the proceedings, said the case which was for trial was one of those which were commonly known as the Kolhapore Defamation Cases, and although they occupied a considerable time before the police magistrate, the case which the jury had been called upon to try would occupy comparatively a very small portion of their time—at least nothing like the time expended at the Police Court. The prisoners were charged, as they had already heard, with having defamed the prosecutor, Mr. Barve; and before he called their attention to the nature of the charges, he thought it would be well to give a short preliminary history of the facts of the case, in order that they might understand clearly the nature of the imputations made against Mr. Barve. The latter was a gentleman who, after having received a very good education in Bombay, and having obtained considerable honours at the Elphinstone College, entered Government service in the year 1860; and from that until the present he had been employed either directly under the British Government or in the State of Kolhapore. Mr. Barve had proved himself to be a gentleman of very considerable abilities, and had always been considered by his official superiors as a gentleman entitled to the greatest possible confidence. In the year 1870 he was appointed State Karbaree of Kolhapore. In the same year the then Maharajah of Kolhapore, who had gone to Europe, died at Florence, leaving two widows, Tarabai and Succoobai, and a daughter. The late Maharajah having left no male issue, it became necessary that a son should be adopted for the purpose of succeeding to the throne of Kolhapore, and ultimately, after a considerable number of boys had been seen by the Maharanees, the present Maharajah of Kolhapore was selected for adoption and was afterwards adopted, Mr. Barve being at that time the State Karbaree of Kolhapore. The Advocate-General said he need not trouble them—at least for the present—with anything that took place between the adoption of the present Maharajah and the year 1878, in that year the Maharajah, who till then had been a boy of a shy disposition, was sent to the Rajkoomar College near Rajkote for the purpose of education. He remained there for some time, and as he was returning from that college in July, 1879, he showed, for the first time, symptoms of insanity. Those symptoms had, in spite of advice and the assistance of the best medical officers in the Bombay Presidency, increased, and they would hear from medical gentlemen that now the Maharajah was in a state of almost complete insanity. Since he showed the symptoms of insanity, he had been given under the charge of different medical gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency Radhabai, who would be heard of frequently in the course of the trial, was the natural mother of the boy who was adopted into the Kolhapore family; and her husband was Nana named Dinkerao. The first accused, Nana Bhide, who was a mookhtear at Kolhapore, was the agent of Radhabai. When she heard of her son's insanity, she desired to obtain a more complete control over him than the Government considered desirable under the advice of medical officers. All the orders of Government with respect to this subject, or most of them at any rate, were sent to Radhabai through Mr. Barve, the State Karbaree; and she seemed to have imagined that it was in consequence of the influence of Mr. Barve with the Political Agent or the Government that her wishes with regard to the boy had been disregarded. The result was that Radhabai had conceived the greatest possible animosity for Mr. Barve. In the month of November, 1881, the Maharajah was removed under medical advice from Kolhapore to Poona, and a bungalow named the Rind Cottage was taken for the Maharajah, where he was to reside. The Maharajah was at that time under the charge of Mr. Cox and Private Green, the latter of whom was employed for the purpose of looking after the Maharajah, and preventing him from mischief. Radhabai was extremely anxious that she should reside at the bungalow with the Maharajah. It was considered by the doctor who attended the Maharajah, Dr. Joynt, that Mr. Cox and Private Green should reside in the same bungalow with the Maharajah, or, at any rate close to him in the same compound. Radhabai was accordingly unable to live with the Maharajah. The latter come to Poona, attended by a very large number of servants. Very shortly after their arrival Dr. Joynt directed that they should be sent away, as he considered that the presence of such a large following was undesirable in the interests of the Maharajah's health. Amongst the persons who were ordered to leave the bungalow was the first accused, Nana Bhide, who was sent away almost immediately. This act seemed to have annoyed both Nana Bhide and Radhabai exceedingly; and it would be found that at that time the charges were first publicly made against Mr. Barve of his having caused the madness of the Maharajah. About the months of October and November, 1881, a number of letters and articles appeared in certain native papers at Poona, in which it was suggested that Mr. Barve had been the cause of the Maharajah's madness, and that it was in consequence of the Maharajah's treatment by Mr. Barve that this madness had supervened. At that time Mr. Barve took no notice of the publications. Bhide and Radhabai were apparently encouraged by the fact that no notice was taken of the articles, and on the 16th December, 1881, a telegram was sent to the Government of Bombay, at Bombay, signed by Nana Bhide. The telegram was the subject of the first charge. It purported to be addressed by the first prisoner to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The telegram was in these terms :—"Solicits interview to place autograph letters of Barve, Kolhapore Karbaree. Contents disclosed conspiracy against Maharajah. Grave case of insanity. Ready to prove letters. If immediate steps taken further evidence will be forthcoming. Reply pre-paid." The jury would see from its contents that the petitioner suggested that the accused had in their possession autograph letters of Mr. Barve, the contents of which disclosed a conspiracy against the Maharajah, and showed clearly the cause of his insanity, thereby implying that the Maharajah's insanity had been caused by means of Mr. Barve conspiring with others. The learned counsel said that a graver and more serious charge it would be impossible to imagine than that a gentleman in Mr. Barve's position, and holding the responsible post of the State Karbaree of Kolhapore had conspired along with other persons to render the unfortunate young Maharajah insane. He need hardly say that Mr. Barve was prepared to prove that the letters referred to in the telegram were entirely fabricated. The Government of Bombay took no notice of the telegram; so the next thing done was that on the 27th December, 1881, a petition was forwarded to the Government of Bombay signed by the first and second accused. The petition was follows :—

"Most respectfully Sheweth.

"That your Excellency's memorialists take a deep interest in the well-being of the Maharajah of Kolhapore, and since long time they are watching the health, and causes which led to the Maharajah's apparent insanity. Some months ago they were informed, at first by mere gossip, that the causes of the Maharajah's present condition. In order to ascertain true causes the memorialists instituted regular private inquiry and devoted their time to the subject. The result of their trouble is that they secured some private correspondence between Rao Bahadoor M. W. Barve, the State Karbaree of Kolhapore, and one Rambhawoo Aynapurkar, Head Karkoon in the Khasji Department. The copies of the correspondence in Mahratti, with their formal English translation are herewith appended for your Excellency's perusal. In the Mahratti copy the letters in the bold type represent in the original the hand-writing of Rao Bahadoor Barve. The originals are intentionally kept in the hands of the memorialists, but they are prepared to hand them over to the official whom your Excellency-in-Council may appoint to receive the sworn complaint. The memorialists verily believe that the important portion of the letters is in the hand-writing of Rao Bahadoor Barve, and they are prepared to satisfy your Excellency-in-Council as to the identity of hand-writing by ample evidence. The true copies are before your Excellency-in-Council, and the contents are before your Excellency. Therefore they leave your Excellency-in-Council to see what they mean. A reference to any native gentleman will place your Excellency-in-Council in possession of the purport and end of the laconic wording of Mr. Barve.

"One of your Excellency's memorialists, Mr. Sadashoo Pandoorang, *alias* Nana Bhide, submitted a telegram on the 16th instant, and solicited your Excellency's interview to place the original secret correspondence he discovered into your Excellency's hands, and the memorialists waited to see what action your Excellency in Council takes in the telegraphic reference. But up to this time Mr. Nana Bhide having received no intimation the memorialists now lodge this memorial without any further delay, and pray that your Excellency-in-Council will take further steps which your Excellency may deem meet and proper. The memorialists would have submitted this memorial through the Political Agent, but there are reasons, which compel them to submit it direct to your Excellency-in-Council.

"The reply to this be sent to Mr. Sadashoo Pandoorang Bhide, *alias* Nana Bhide, Gudre-wara, Shunwar Pait, Poona. The postage stamps, of the value of 2 annas, are herewith attached.

"For this act of kindness your Excellency's memorialists, as in duty bound, shall ever pray."

Now, they would see that in this petition the accused alleged that having instituted a regular inquiry, the result was that they had secured some private correspondence between Mr Barve and one Rambhai Anaparkar, head karkoon in the Kihasgi department, which showed that Mr. Barve was conspiring against the Maharajah. If the letters referred to in the petition were placed in the hands of Mr. Barve, he would at once tell them that they were forgeries. He (the Advocate-General) did not know whether the letters would be placed in Mr. Barve's hands. One of these letters, dated the 11th October, 1880, stated that in a few days matters would be as at Baroda; and what was intended to be conveyed by them was that the Maharajah would be removed from the gadee, and then another adoption would be necessary. The next letter dated the 28th October, 1881, suggested that the Maharajah would be removed by foul means, and then arrangements would be made for another adoption. There was a third letter, dated the 17th November, 1881, and addressed to Rambhawoo Anaparkar. The inference which it meant to convey was that Mr. Cox, Private Green, Mr. Barve, and the younger Ranee Sahib were conspiring in order that the Maharajah's end might be expedited, that another adoption might afterwards take place. These were the three letters which were referred to in the telegram and annexed to the petition dated the 27th December, 1881. Apparently no notice was taken of the petition by Government, so the accused sent another on the January, 1882, reiterating the charges made in the first petition. It was followed by a third petition. The evidence of the medical gentlemen, and Mr. Barve would show that there was not the slightest ground for the insinuations and allegations contained in the telegrams and the petitions. If the allegations against Mr. Barve were entirely untrue, then they would have no difficulty in finding the accused guilty of having seriously defamed the gentleman. Before he closed, the learned Advocate-General said, he would mention one or two circumstances connected with the accused. The first accused was, as had been already told, the agent of Radhabai, who entertained feelings of very great hostility to Mr. Barve, which were followed through her agent. In addition to that, the first accused himself appeared to have borne a private grudge against Mr. Barve. Bhide had for a considerable time been attempting to be admitted as a pleader in Kolhapore. He made several applications to the authorities on the subject, but they had been invariably refused. From the position which Mr. Barve occupied in the Kolhapore State, it could easily be imagined that all the orders refusing the applications of the first accused bore his signature, and consequently the man supposed that owing to the influence of Mr. Barve his applications were refused. These were the motives for his hostility to Mr. Barve. With regard to the second accused, his father was a Mamlutdar in Kolhapore, who had been often severely reprimanded and punished for dereliction of duty; and it was for being the executive officer of Kolhapore, he was the person who used to convey the intimation of the various punishments and reprimands to the second prisoner's father. This might account for the hostility of the second accused to Mr. Barve. Though the telegram was signed by the first, and not by the second, accused, the latter was charged with abetment in sending the telegram containing the false charges from the fact that the three petitions which followed and contained similar charges were signed by both the accused. The telegram was in the handwriting as a man called Waman Govind Ranade, another paid agent of Radhabai. Although the man was not as yet on his trial, the case which the prosecution made with regard to the three letters was that Ranade and Nana Bhide were the persons who had forged them. One more circumstance ought to be mentioned in connection with the case. He had said before that Dr. Joynt had ordered a number of the Maharajah's servants to be removed. Those servants who were removed had been chosen by Radhabai, Radhabai complained to Dr. Beattie on the subject, saying that she was extremely anxious that the order should be set aside. In the month of January, 1882, Nana Bhide went to Dr. Beattie at Poona, where he had an interview with him in the absence of Radhabai. In the course of the interview the first accused put into Dr. Beattie's hands five Government currency notes of Rs. 100 each, the object, of course—although it was not expressed in so many words—being that Dr. Beattie should cancel the order of Dr. Joynt with regard to the removal of the servants. The object of offering the bribe was not only to get Dr. Beattie to cancel the order made by Dr. Joynt, but also to induce him to state that the medical stories about the Maharajah being insane were entirely untrue. In point of fact the object was to get Dr. Beattie over to Radhabai's side, for the purpose of supporting her story that the insanity of the Maharajah had been got up merely by Mr. Barve, and had been caused by him. These were the facts of the case, and the jury would see from the statement that the investigation of the case ought not necessarily to occupy a very great portion of their time. Much, of course, would depend upon the cross-examination of the prosecutor, Mr. Barve, by his learned friends. The learned council concluded by saying that if the allegations against Mr. Barve contained in the telegram and petitions were untrue—and they would show conclusively that they were so—the jury would have no difficulty whatever in coming to the conclusion that the accused were guilty of the charges preferred against them. The first prisoner was further charged with having given false information to a public servant, namely H. E. the Governor of Bombay. But if, on the other hand, supposing that the accused could establish that those three letters, copies of which were annexed to the petition, were true and genuine, then the Mr. Lang) would admit immediately that they were perfectly justified in making the allegations they had made against Mr. Barve, and that Mr. Barve had been guilty of a most disgraceful plot for the purpose of causing the death of the Maharajah.

The formal evidence of Mr. Hart, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, which was taken on commission, about the receipt of the telegram and petitions sent by the accused, was then read to the jury.

Mr. Frank Spencer, Superintendent of the Political Department of the Secretariat, then gave evidence with respect to certain documents bearing upon the case.

Mr. Barve's evidence was then taken in support of his case.

Mr. Barve, being cross-examined by Mr. Branson, said.—A Khasgi Karbaree was a subordinate officer in charge of the palace affairs. Rambhow Anapurkear had been for the last six years Deputy Khasji Karbaree. Witness swore that he did not recommend his appointment. The Maharajah, when in power, could not dismiss the State Karbaree if he chose. One of the Ranees was supposed to be in favour of an elder boy whom she liked to be adopted, because of his age.

Q.—Well the longer the minority of a boy, the longer the Karbaree remains in office.

A.—I think not. I did not recommend the present Maharajah, whom I supposed to be a good boy, fit to be adopted. I offered this opinion to Colonel Anderson. Two of the boys were younger than the Maharajah.

Q.—Did you swear to the magistrate that the present Rajah was 8 or 9, the rest being older in age?

A.—I may have said so; I don't know. If I have said so, I was wrong, as I now think that there were two boys younger than the Maharajah. The natural father of the Maharaja was never unwilling to give his only son in adoption, nor did he tell me that his wife Radhabai was against the adoption. I do not know that in cases of idiocy like these an inam is usually given to the parents of the boy adopted.

Q.—Did you not tell Dinkerrao that he would get an inam of Rs. 6,000 per annum, if he would give his son in adoption?

A.—No. I did not promise any inam; nor did I promise to do my best for him, under any conditions or arrangement. There was no arrangement between Dinkerrao and me.

Q.—Do you know that in 1874 Dinkerrao presented a petition to Government that the agreement made at the time of the adoption should be carried out?

A.—I heard from the Political Agent that Dinkerrao had presented a memorial. In 1874 an allowance of Rs. 180 per month was made to Dinkerrao. Col. Anderson reported that Rs. 100 would be sufficient. It was not done under my advice.

Q.—Do you know that the Government thought the allowance proposed by Col. Anderson to be exceedingly small, especially bearing in mind that formerly grants of land were made under similar circumstances A.—Yes. Q.—Did Col. Anderson consult you about the allowance? A.—He may have spoken to me, but I think not. Eventually the allowance was increased to Rs. 200, in consequence of the Government resolution. Col. Anderson spoke to me that he was going to recommend that the allowance should be doubled, and I thought it would be well. He did not take my advice and I offered no opinion.

Q.—Short

CREMATION AND CREMATORIES.

THE instructions left by Garibaldi in his will for the cremation of his body, though they have not been carried out, will tend to revive public interest in a controversy of which little has been heard for some time. At present the practice is not popular; for the most of us it is not even possible. Even at Milan the number of cremations does not exceed one hundred per annum. There have, however, been two practical attempts made of late to substitute cremation for burial. The one has been made in the Old World, the other in the New. In the former the subject has been brought before the Municipal Council of Paris by a proposal to make cremation universally compulsory. In the latter the initiative comes from the United States Cremation Company, which uses the crematory built by Dr. Julius Le Moyne in Little Washington, Pennsylvania, five years ago, for the cremation of Baron de Palm, whose corpse was the first cremated in America. Baron de Palm, the first subject passed through the furnace, was a Bavarian diplomatist, a "Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Prince of the Roman Empire, and Knight of St. John of Malta." Baron de Palm, whose patents of nobility were said to date from 822, settled in Chicago in 1861, and shortly afterwards took a prominent part in the establishment of the Theosophical Society, which, under the inspiration of Madame Blavatsky and the leadership of Colonel Olcott, has transferred its operations from the American Republic to our Indian Empire. The furnace in which he was cremated was built by Dr. Le Moyne at a cost of £570. The process of combustion is effected by the consumption of forty bushels of coke, the cost of which at the time was stated to be about 3s., and it lasts about an hour, though for perfect safety the process is continued for twice that time. The fire is lit thirty-six hours before the furnace is required, and the temperature raised to a point which renders the introduction of the corpse somewhat unpleasant. The body, enveloped in a winding-sheet, soaked in alum water and covered with primroses, geraniums, roses, and evergreens, is laid in a crib which is passed into the furnace. The process of combustion can be watched by spectators through a small hole in the furnace door. For the first ten seconds a faint odour is perceptible, after that the process is inodorous. The sight of the body in the flames has been described with much minuteness of detail, but we need say no more than that at the close of the process from five to seven pounds' weight of ashes alone remain. After twenty-four hours these ashes are collected and sealed up in a vase for preservation by the relatives of the deceased. According to the statutes of the Cremation Society every shareholder has a right to be cremated in return for an entrance fee of three dollars and an annual subscription of a similar amount. The total cost of a cremation is estimated at forty-five dollars, and the process from the first lighting of the fire to the extraction of the ashes after the furnace has cooled lasts exactly fifty hours.

The report of M. Georges Martin on "the Proposition Cadet" submitted to the Municipal Council of Paris contains the latest and most trustworthy information on the subject of cremation. M. Martin agrees with M. Cadet that cremation in a short time will be regarded as the only possible solution of a problem which in great cities is ever increasing in urgency; but he contents himself with proposing that for the present cremation should be rendered optional. The crematory, however, is as yet but in an early stage of development. Under the stimulus of competition it is probable a much nearer approach to perfection may be made than has yet been attained. The regenerative furnace of M. Siemens at Dresden only cost £250, and is one of the best yet invented. Combustion is effected by heated air, and the process is very rapid. The Brunetti crematory is complicated and slow. It takes four hours to consume a body, and necessitates a consumption of a hundredweight of wood. The most ghastly of all the apparatus of cremation is the Kuborn, which is devised for use on the field of battle. In this dreadful machine as many as twelve bodies can be burned at one time, the operation lasting from an hour to an hour and a half. A dozen Kuborns working day and night could dispose of 2,500 corpses in twenty-four hours. Thirty years ago it was proposed to dispose of bodies by passing them into gas retorts, and since then many inventors have sought to use gas as the agent for reducing them to their elements. The apparatus of MM. Polli and Clericetti, in which many cremations have taken place, is one of those in which gas is used, much on the principle of the ordinary gas oven. The process is complete in an hour and a half, and the charge is twenty francs. On an altogether different principle is the crematory of Professor Paolo Gorini, of Lodi. He professes to be able completely to destroy a human body in twenty minutes, at a cost of eight francs, by immersing it in a chemical solution heated to a high temperature. The composition of this solution he keeps a strict secret, but chromic acid is believed to be one of its chief ingredients. The best known crematory in Europe is that erected by M. Keller in the cemetery of Milan. In this "monumental crematory" two bodies can be consumed at a time without producing any odour. The process, which is completed in an hour, can be watched through small glazed openings, and at the close the survivors can carry home with them four or five litres of fine ashes weighing about sixty ounces. The cost varies from 15 f. to 25 f.

The chief objections to cremation are those which are made by those who plead religious principles, and by those who lay stress upon the impossibility of procuring evidence as to poisoning after the victim has been cremated. The first objection is not serious, and in Italy, according to Mr. Martin, the clergy have already accepted the process, and are now seeking permission to place the funeral urns containing the ashes of the incinerated faithful within the walls of their churches. The other objection is more serious, but it is doubtful if it constitutes an objection to the new system. But the cases in which poisoning is discovered by exhumation are few. Only three cases have occurred in Paris in eighty years, and in two of them a close examination of the corpse which would be obligatory before cremation would have led to its detection. Many poisons are undiscoverable by exhumation, and others, such as arsenic, antimony, lead, &c., can be detected in the ashes of a crematory furnace or in the fumes which are given off in the process. At Milan the presence of arsenic in the ashes of poisoned dogs has been recently discovered; but of course in cases where incriminating evidence was the guilty party the ashes would not be allowed to remain for any one in the funeral urn. On the whole, notwithstanding the objections urged by its advocates, cremation can hardly fail to increase to a considerable degree the chances of a poisoner's escape.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REMINISCENCES OF GARIBALDI.

AMONGST the personal reminiscences of Giuseppe Garibaldi, recently published by Franz Pulozky, the deceased Liberator's fellow-revolutionist and intimate friend, are the following interesting passages:—

Some eight-and-twenty years ago, Garibaldi purchased a third part of Caprera, a rocky and hitherto uninhabited island on the Sardinian coast, and there set up his household upon a very small scale. It is the most uninhabitable island with which I am acquainted. The scorching African sirocco sweeps over it as fiercely as the chilly Bora does over the Karst. Every tree that is not sheltered by a cliff or a built wall is blighted—its leaves wither wherever they are touched by the desert wind. The whole surface of Caprera is a wilderness of granite blocks. Prickly cactuses grow luxuriantly in the rock-clefts. Some patches of soil are to be found in the larger interstices of this chaos, upon which a few vegetable may be grown; and there is enough vegetation in the whole island, perhaps, to keep ten or twelve exceptionally active and persevering goats alive. In this retreat I used to visit Garibaldi three or four times a year. A steamer from Genoa touched at Maddalena on its way to Sardinia once a week, and again, three days later, on the return voyage. One was therefore obliged to remain at least seventy-two hours at Maddalena, inhabited by fishermen, where, however, there is no hotel. At this house of entertainment there was as a rule, nothing to eat but goat's flesh and eggs—sometimes, but very rarely a solitary hen, condemned to death because she had survived her egg-laying capabilities. Making this my headquarters, I visited Garibaldi daily in Caprera; and as his guests were numerous, and he liked to invite them to stay to dinner, it was an understood thing that visitors should take over provisions [illegible] other island—chiefly oranges, [illegible] fruits, and vegetables of all [illegible] as a vegetarian. He scarcely [illegible]nce, when I expressed my [illegible] observed, "If you like I, [illegible] year after year, for a [illegible] meat, either half raw [illegible]tain as vehement an [illegible]

[illegible]eal English plum-[illegible]he table at dinner-[illegible]t once. "Do not [illegible] the contrary," [illegible]e (pointing to [illegible]ugging about [illegible]lum-pudding [illegible]sprera. At [illegible]lived to [illegible]atoes he [illegible]ice, I re-[illegible]y gloved [illegible]n about [illegible]the Ge-[illegible]ourtesy, [illegible]ar, and [illegible]se the [illegible]upon [illegible]vithal [illegible]the [illegible]han [illegible]at [illegible]dy [illegible]who had [illegible]aying, [illegible]customed [illegible]an on his [illegible]remained [illegible]General's [illegible]e garden [illegible]shouts of [illegible]his fine [illegible]ettle down [illegible]tors in due [illegible]from Monte [illegible]nquisitive [illegible]his devout [illegible]from him. [illegible], his auto-[illegible]warmest [illegible]sly un-[illegible]em. It [illegible]ce. It [illegible]et that [illegible]vailably [illegible]es apiece. [illegible]to print [illegible]y injuring [illegible]people are [illegible]on. He had [illegible]politician; but [illegible]ple better than [illegible]never failed to [illegible]

[illegible]re concerned, [illegible]his and the [illegible]they allege, [illegible]Garibaldi had beaten De Neapolitan forces in 1860, a legend arose in Sicily to the effect that he was, in reality, the son of the island's patrons terrible in battle, like his fiendish father; gracious, and tender towards the people, like his sainted mother. I myself have been assured scores of times, in Sicily, by men who had served him, and were ready to take their oath to what they told me, that his was a charmed life—that he was bullet-proof, and, indeed, invulnerable by any lethal weapon—and that they had seen him, on the battle of Melazzo, shake the bullets out of his grey cloak by dozens. Even amongst the upper classes of society, his personal influence was so paramount that ladies of the aristocracy thought themselves lucky if they could contrive to take him unawares and press their lips upon his hand—a homage he never wittingly permitted. Nothing, indeed, was more repugnant to him than a servile demeanour. What he chiefly liked and respected in men and women was that proper pride of which self-respect, even in outward seeming, is the offspring.

It is worthy of note, as a supplement to Pulszky's description of Garibaldi's epistolary obligations, that the last document dictated by the deceased hero was a telegram addressed to the Mayor of Palermo on the anniversary (May 27) of the Garibaldian entry into that city in 1860, and ran as follows:

"Twenty-two years to-day the valiant Sicilians—at their head the thousand of Marsala—threw themselves upon Palermo; upon Palermo the oppressed but writhing, but ever ready to cast out her tyrants. The Bourbon capital, although protected by fortresses, bristled with barricades, and after several days of bloody figthing, the numerous hostile hordes begged for mercy, enireated permission to quit a soil that buried the soles of their feet. On that day the Bourbon's amnesty arrived; and it was my task to communicate it to the people assembled in the Pretorium. A dreadful roar, which thunders still in my soul, was the answer to the tyrant's pardon. 'Rather death!' and that same roar decided the fate of the Vesper City, of Sicily—aye, of Italy herself. Unable to attend the notable celebrations of the 27th May, I greet my fellow-citizens of Palermo from the bottom of my heart."

Such was Garibaldi's last public utterance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I venture to express unalloyed satisfaction at the magnificent tribute you have paid to the memory of Garibaldi. Permit me to record a little anecdote.

A few days after Aspromonte a telegram was received at *The Times* Office from the British Consul at Spezia (I think Mr. Levett), which found its way to me. It suggested that an English surgeon should be sent out and certain surgical appliances. With a friend I waited upon Lord Palmerston. The old lord was writing at a standup desk in full view of a visitor arriving at Cambridge-house. We sent in our names. We were informed he was not at home. We asked permission to write a note explaining the object of our visit, which we did. We were at once shown into the front room on the ground floor, where we found him. He asked the object of our mission. We showed him the telegram, and briefly stated that we had two requests to make:—

1. That we proposed to send out an English surgeon in accordance with the request contained in the telegram, and would ask him to send out a Foreign Office telegram announcing the coming of Professor Partridge, and arranging for his being permitted to visit the illustrious prisoner.

2. That he would give him a letter of introduction to Sir James Hudson, the British Minister, that no delay might ensue on his arrival.

He went to his desk, wrote the directions to the Foreign Office and the letter to the British Minister, lighted his little taper, and himself sealed the two letters. He turned to us and asked us if we had anything else to say. We suggested that it would be a graceful thing if he could see his way to order that the urgical appliances should be sent at his expense, as his contribution to out efforts. He signed the order on the telegram, upon a well known house, and thus chivalrously joined his efforts with ours. I need not say we thanked him. On leaving he said we did quite right in not taking "no" for an answer, but that if he had other telegrams he should be pleased to see them. An incident so honourable deserves, I think, a record.

B.

MR. FRED. HARRISON ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

MR. FRED. HARRISON writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"MONEY, SIR, MONEY!"

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Will you permit me to lay before your readers a view of the crisis in Egypt which differs from your own, but which is held, as I know, by many who have anxiously followed recent events? We are for leaving the domestic concerns of the Egyptian people to settle themselves. We object to the use of force, or the parade of force, or of that form of intrigue which is called diplomatic pressure whether to support or to coerce Khedive, Arabi, or Porte. We are quite ready to consider on their own merits reasonable precautions taken in concert with other Western Powers to secure these two ends, the personal safety of European residents and the freedom of passage through the Canal. Both these objects (and they are the only legitimate objects) are directly imperilled by armed intervention in the domestic politics of Egypt. To us, the Ultimatum dictated to a native Government at the cannon's mouth is simply the old story of bolstering up an Oriental despotism and crushing a popular movement—for the sake of British interests. The only difference is that, as Mr. Gladstone, not Lord Beaconsfield, who despatched the fleet to Besika Bay, is responsible for the step involved are not the peace of Europe, but the money of a few financial gamblers.

We are sometimes asked if we support military party at all costs. We support neither party under any circumstances. We have denounced the Arabi or Tewfik, the Sheik-ul-Azhar or the army. After hearing Mr. Blunt and Arabi's other friends, we are not prepared to say that he is George Washington or Garibaldi. He seems to us rather worse than other Oriental politicians, and to have a somewhat more plausible cause. But we abstain from giving him any support, material or moral. What we object to is the crooked policy and underhand intrigues. As to the cry that he is a military adventurer, and the terrorism of the sword, we have heard, all that often before, and do not (as at present advised) believe a word of it. If Arabi has seen that the only way of stopping the exploitation of Egypt by Western speculators is by showing them a native armed force who treat them as foreign enemies, he seems to me to have hit on the only fertile idea which has ever occurred to an Egyptian statesman. Any one acquainted with the manufacture of telegrams and correspondence from the East can read easily enough between the lines of these exciting despatches; "terrorism," "hostility of the population," "military dictation," "Bedoween army," "collapse of the conspiracy"—we have heard all these phrases a thousand times from every corner of the Ottoman world. I attach as much value to them as I did to "K's" information, or to Sir H. Layard's "coffee-house babble." I believe at least three-fourths of the published news to be the mere business of the agents of the various speculations. Egypt is honeycombed with men whose trade is to promote the financial schemes of various concerns. They command the sources of news, the press, and the official machine. Their clamour fills the air in Europe; their 7 or 10 per cent. is the "interest of Europe;" everything that makes them tremble for their dividends is "insurrection," "disorder," "terrorism;" anything that secures their dividends a few years longer is "civilization." They are pure "carpet-baggers," who are making Egypt the Ireland of Europe. If not a farthing of interest was ever again wrung from a fellah of the Nile to fill a Western pocket, the Anglo-Egyptian speculators would still have been richly overpaid, and the best results would follow both to Europe and to Egypt. The Bourses of the West have fallen upon that ill-fated country like a happy hunting-ground where 7 per cent. was still to be had (by energy and gunboats); and they have used the ignorance and the vices of the native despots to "exploit" the people and "install" their operations. In our view of it, the Dual Control ministry is risking the honour, the power, and the blood of England to make itself the tool of these speculators, who contribute to the real good of Egypt about as much as a flight of locusts.

I am quite aware that we have technical ground in international law to interfere, and that we have promised to support the Khedive—whatever that may mean. Foolish things have been done; but we object to sinking ourselves into this last dangerous mud of Egyptian intrigue. The Khedive was never in danger till he was seen to be the tool of the foreign creditors of Egypt. The "independence of the Khedive," "the rights of a Suzerain," "the international Control," "the status quo," are simply high-faluting terms for the dividends of the speculators. The usurious interest of the money forced upon the tyrants of Egypt by Western gamblers is the real key of this imbroglio.

We are not indeed blind to the facts—that the safety of English residents is at stake; that the free transit of the Canal is both a British and a European interest; that the cupidity of certain European Powers may one day lead to a struggle for the possession of Egypt itself. All these are very terrible truths. But we say that every one of these three dangers is deepended and brought closer by the sending of a fleet to enforce order and discipline at the bidding of the native Government and the exile of its chiefs. That is exactly the way to inflame all the dangerous elements of the crisis. To speak plainly, it directly creates the crisis. The Government cannot with truth tell the people of England that the fleet was sent to Alexandria to protect the Canal and English denizens. It was sent there to terrify the Egyptian people from adopting a system of domestic government which would be less likely that the money wrung from the Egyptian peasant would be indefinitely paid over to European speculators. We should object to sending a fleet to extort the interest of these loans even if it had been refused. But we object far more to sending a fleet to dissolve a Ministry and drive a party into exile, simply because the gamblers dislike them. Money, Sir, money, is the sole motive of this act of war. High reasons of State are a mere pretext. Every reason of State enjoins non-interference in the domestic government of Cairo, as of Constantinople. We know that the risks are now very great and that it is difficult to go back upon the policy of the "Coalets Hair Tonic." But we see that it is far more so deeper into the policy of intervention and coercion. To us this is simply the old bad work of maintaining some favoured type of Ottoman despotism and crushing all attempts to displace it for the sake of some supposed interest of our own in the system we patronize. Lord Beaconsfield, at any rate, never sent a fleet to the Bosphorus to crush a successful local movements headed by Greek or Bulgarian. And for what he did he had at least some plausible grounds, in the maintenance of the European equilibrium and resistance to foreign intervention and conquest. When Mr. Gladstone sends a fleet, not to the Canal but to Alexandria, to order, at the cannon's mouth, the dismissal and exile of a native statesman, his direct object is to save the money of a few powerful gamblers even at the risk of European war. I can hear, Sir, as I write, a hollow and ghostlike laugh of derision that seems to come from the earth, as if from a certain quiet vault at Hughenden.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FREDERIC HARRISON.

The Pall Mall comments on the above under the heading

A MISTAKEN INDICTMENT.

The letter which we print in another column from Mr. Frederic Harrison expresses with all the characteristic vivacity of the writer a view of the Egyptian crisis which is naturally held at this time by a certain number of people in this country and in Parliament. We say naturally, because it is the view which would come into minds that are apt to look at politics by the light of nature, and not with a diligent and comprehensive regard to the hard facts of the case. It is needless to say that Mr. Harrison is not by any means to be included in this description; on the contrary, he is one of those who hold the doctrine of non-intervention and non-aggression in its most rational form, and subject to the practical conditions and limitations of an existing state of things. But in the present instance he seems both to misapprehend some very important elements in the problem and to overlook others. What Mr. Harrison says is this:—"We are for leaving the domestic concerns of the Egyptian people to settle themselves. To us, the Ultimatum dictated to a native Government at the cannon's mouth is simply the old story of bolstering up an Oriental despotism and crushing a popular movement for the sake of British interests. In our view of it, the English Government is risking the honour and the blood of England to make itself the tool of speculators, who contribute to the good of Egypt about as much as a flight of locusts."

Let us look at this coolly. Translated into the language of business, the policy of the Government consists in supporting Tewfik and maintaining the Control. Surely, to describe this policy as "bolstering up an Oriental despotism" is very odd. Tewfik and the two Controllers are as little like Oriental despots as any two personages that we can think of; and the system that they represent, in its regularity, order, and method, is certainly less Oriental than anything that has ever been seen in Egypt. We cannot believe that Mr. Harrison has any fellow-feeling with Arabi in the present arrangement on the exactly opposite ground—namely, that it imposes the ideas and practices of Western societies upon a country which is not ripe for them. Nor can we suppose that Mr. Harrison does, that all "this is simply the old bad work of maintaining some favoured type of Ottoman despotism," we should have no objection to the system if it were to be that it is in fact placing the Control in the position of the Resident at a native Court in India. From that point of view, we can see that a good many objections might be raised; but in what sense Tewfik is an Oriental despot, or a type of Ottoman despotism, we fail to make out. But to come to the substance of the argument. The pith of it is that we are using the skill of the civilized Powers, backed by guns and men-of-war, to wring usurious interest out of the population of Egypt for the benefit of a pack of European plunderers. We are not at present concerned to defend bondholders, Egyptian or otherwise, though it is worth remembering that a considerable portion of the money advanced was actually spent on works of a useful and honestly remunerative kind. But apart from this, if Mr. Harrison goes the length of saying that the guns and ships and diplomatic influence of Great Britain to grind the face of the inhabitants of Egypt, then we should be ready to agree with him that the policy is intolerable. But is this so? On the contrary, is not the reverse of the truth. Sir William Gregory is a firm believer in Arabi and the aims of his party, and this is Sir William Gregory's account of things in a letter addressed to the *Times* on February 6:—

Arabi spoke in the highest terms of all that the Control had done and was doing for his countrymen. Another officer said, "We owe everything to the Control;" and recently when I was in Upper Egypt I heard the same from natives of the country, and the missionary's were buried at the foot of a tree. At length, one day news came that troops were advancing on Cheen to liberate the "white man." Cecchi was brought before the Queen, who urged him to reveal his secrets, and on his protesting his inability to satisfy her, condemned him to be thrown into the Gogeb, a river swarming with crocodiles. On Feb. 6, 1881, he was accordingly dragged out of his hut, and hurried along amid buffets and blows to the river's brink. Everything was ready; the ceremonies were complete, and he was about to be thrown into the flood, when a messenger arrived from the Queen ordering that he should be again brought before her. This being done Ghenne-ta renewed her ignorant demands. Not even the fact of his curing the Queen of an illness caused her to relent. He had to take her son out for walks, and to walk like a slave. These walks enabled him to become acquainted with the country, and to admire its luxuriant vegetation. They traversed vast prairies, where the grass grew taller than a horse and its rider; boundless groves of wild coffee plants, forests of bananas and lianas, and jungles swarming with wild animals of every kind.

At length Cecchi got to know of the imprisonment of his companions, and begged the Queen to intercede her office for his liberation. This she did; and Chiarini was allowed to return, but in such a plight as might well excite compassion. This incident rendered the Queen, who now perceived that she was the only mendacious the Europeans had to look to, more harsh and tyrannical than ever. She insisted that Chiarini should make her mirrors, and that Cecchi should manufacture her guns. In vain did the two unfortunates plead that they could not, that they lacked the requisite instruments. The Queen persisted in her demands, cutting short, as they failed to satisfy them, the travellers' allowance of food. At last Chiarini, by means of a little tin, some mercury taken from a scientific instrument, and a fragment of glass, managed to turn out something distantly resembling a mirror, with which her Majesty was greatly delighted. Still her bearing towards them did not improve. They had got the notion into her head that they possessed secrets which were shared by the missionary, Leon des Avanchers. One day, the 23rd July, 1879, she announced that these personages must now be can think of; and the system that they represent, in can think of; and the system that they represent, in its regularity, order, and method, is certainly less Oriental than anything that has ever been seen in Egypt. We cannot believe that Mr. Harrison has any fellow-feeling with Arabi in the present arrangement on the exactly opposite ground—namely, that it imposes the ideas and practices of Western societies upon a country which is not ripe for them. Nor can we suppose that Mr. Harrison does, that all "this is simply the old bad work of maintaining some favoured type of Ottoman despotism," we should have no objection to the system if it were to be that it is in fact placing the Control in the position of the Resident at a native Court in India. From that point of view, we can see that a good many objections might be raised; but in what sense Tewfik is an Oriental despot, or a type of Ottoman despotism, we fail to make out. But to come to the substance of the argument. The pith of it is that we are using the skill of the civilized Powers, backed by guns and men-of-war, to wring usurious interest out of the population of Egypt for the benefit of a pack of European plunderers. We are not at present concerned to defend bondholders, Egyptian or otherwise, though it is worth remembering that a considerable portion of the money advanced was actually spent on works of a useful and honestly remunerative kind. But apart from this, if Mr. Harrison goes the length of saying that the guns and ships and diplomatic influence of Great Britain to grind the face of the inhabitants of Egypt, then we should be ready to agree with him that the policy is intolerable. But is this so? On the contrary, is not the reverse of the truth. Sir William Gregory is a firm believer in Arabi and the aims of his party, and this is Sir William Gregory's account of things in a letter addressed to the *Times* on February 6:—

Arabi spoke in the highest terms of all that the Control had done and was doing for his countrymen. Another officer said, "We owe everything to the Control;" and recently when I was in Upper Egypt I heard the same from natives of the country, and the missionary's were buried at the foot of a tree. At length, one day news came that troops were advancing on Cheen to liberate the "white man." Cecchi was brought before the Queen, who urged him to reveal his secrets, and on his protesting his inability to satisfy her, condemned him to be thrown into the Gogeb, a river swarming with crocodiles. On Feb. 6, 1881, he was accordingly dragged out of his hut, and hurried along amid buffets and blows to the river's brink. Everything was ready; the ceremonies were complete, and he was about to be thrown into the flood, when a messenger arrived from the Queen ordering that he should be again brought before her. This being done Ghenne-ta renewed her ignorant demands. Not even the fact of his curing the Queen of an illness caused her to relent. He had to take her son out for walks, and to walk like a slave. These walks enabled him to become acquainted with the country, and to admire its luxuriant vegetation. They traversed vast prairies, where the grass grew taller than a horse and its rider; boundless groves of wild coffee plants, forests of bananas and lianas, and jungles swarming with wild animals of every kind.

At length Cecchi got to know of the imprisonment of his companions, and begged the Queen to intercede her office for his liberation. This she did; and Chiarini was allowed to return, but in such a plight as might well excite compassion. This incident rendered the Queen, who now perceived that she was the only mendacious the Europeans had to look to, more harsh and tyrannical than ever. She insisted that Chiarini should make her mirrors, and that Cecchi should manufacture her guns. In vain did the two unfortunates plead that they could not, that they lacked the requisite instruments. The Queen persisted in her demands, cutting short, as they failed to satisfy them, the travellers' allowance of food. At last Chiarini, by means of a little tin, some mercury taken from a scientific instrument, and a fragment of glass, managed to turn out something distantly resembling a mirror, with which her Majesty was greatly delighted. Still her bearing towards them did not improve. They had got the notion into her head that they possessed secrets which were shared by the missionary, Leon des Avanchers. One day, the 23rd July, 1879, she announced that these personages must now be can think of; and the system that they represent, in its regularity, order, and method, is certainly less Oriental than anything that has ever been seen in Egypt. We cannot believe that Mr. Harrison has any fellow-feeling with Arabi in the present arrangement on the exactly opposite ground—namely, that it imposes the ideas and practices of Western societies upon a country which is not ripe for them. Nor can we suppose that Mr. Harrison does, that all "this is simply the old bad work of maintaining some favoured type of Ottoman despotism," we should have no objection to the system if it were to be that it is in fact placing the Control in the position of the Resident at a native Court in India. From that point of view, we can see that a good many objections might be raised; but in what sense Tewfik is an Oriental despot, or a type of Ottoman despotism, we fail to make out. But to come to the substance of the argument. The pith of it is that we are using the skill of the civilized Powers, backed by guns and men-of-war, to wring usurious interest out of the population of Egypt for the benefit of a pack of European plunderers. We are not at present concerned to defend bondholders, Egyptian or otherwise, though it is worth remembering that a considerable portion of the money advanced was actually spent on works of a useful and honestly remunerative kind. But apart from this, if Mr. Harrison goes the length of saying that the guns and ships and diplomatic influence of Great Britain to grind the face of the inhabitants of Egypt, then we should be ready to agree with him that the policy is intolerable. But is this so? On the contrary, is not the reverse of the truth. Sir William Gregory is a firm believer in Arabi and the aims of his party, and this is Sir William Gregory's account of things in a letter addressed to the *Times* on February 6:—

Arabi spoke in the highest terms of all that the Control had done and was doing for his countrymen. Another officer said, "We owe everything to the Control;" and recently when I was in Upper Egypt I heard the same from natives of the country, and the missionary's were buried at the foot of a tree. At length, one day news came that troops were advancing on Cheen to liberate the "white man." Cecchi was brought before the Queen, who urged him to reveal his secrets, and on his protesting his inability to satisfy her, condemned him to be thrown into the Gogeb, a river swarming with crocodiles. On Feb. 6, 1881, he was accordingly dragged out of his hut, and hurried along amid buffets and blows to the river's brink. Everything was ready; the ceremonies were complete, and he was about to be thrown into the flood, when a messenger arrived from the Queen ordering that he should be again brought before her. This being done Ghenne-ta renewed her ignorant demands.

AN ITALIAN TRAVELLER IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

THE *Daily News* correspondent at Rome writes:

The intrepid African traveller, Captain Cecchi, on his return from the expedition he accomplished under the auspices of the Italian Geographical Society, gave an interesting lecture on the subject, of which the following is a summary:

Captain Cecche left the Kingdom of Schoa in company with his friend, the engineer, Signor Chiarini and the Marquis Antinori, their caravan consisting of twenty-three mules, four asses, seven drivers, three servants armed with rifles and revolvers, the wife of one servant and three children. King Menelik, of Schoa, had made them a thousand promises, giving them to understand that he would send an escort with them to the frontier of his territory. Instead he let them go alone. On their arrival in the kingdom of Masciascia, the cousin of Menelik, they presented him with gifts, and requested his aid for their expedition. The King accepted the gifts, but refused his support. Thus at the outset the travellers found themselves in the midst of difficulties. After some hesitation it was decided that the Marquis Antinori should return to Schoa, and that only Signor Chiarini and Cecchi should go forward. On the 3rd of July, 1878, they quitted King Masciascia's capital, and soon found themselves among robber-tribes, with whom they had frequent encounters, as their escort insisted on attacking them, instead of merely acting on the defensive. Their way lay in the direction of the river Hroasch, through a country teeming with the richest vegetation. After thirteen days' travel they reached Mecury, governed by the Iman Buxa, Mohammed Suliman, who after having pillaged them of all he could, insisted on their accompanying him on a raid against a Christian tribe. The two Italians held out against this proposal, so much so that Iman Buxa wrote to King Menilik asking what he was to do with "the two whites." "Let them pass on," was the reply; and Iman Buxa let them go. But here, too, on quitting the region more immediately under the Iman Buxa, Robert Elba, including the whole of their servants refused to advance. Cecchi and Chiarini had to beseech them to do so; nor would they have prevailed had not a chief of the Botors promised his protection.

On the morning of the 13th October, 1878, they again set out, and pursued their way across vast plains broken by deep water-channels, and through forests where they had to cut down trees and bushes to form themselves a path. At length they reached the banks of a river they at first took to be the Ghebee, but which proved instead to be the Walga, till then unknown to geographers. The passage of this river was effected in some haphazard style, the loss of a great part of their baggage, which was swept away by the current. The natives at first refused to take them across, thinking they could not swim. But when they saw Chiarini plunge in and cleave the water like a dolphin they gave in. The after effects of this passage were still more disastrous. On gaining the other bank they were seized with intense cold. They tried to warm themselves by walking; at length overcome with fatigue they threw themselves down on the ground and slept. Great was their joy when the morning sun arose to warm them with its beams. But alas! it came too late. The chill night air had smitten the whole party with fever, several of the servants died, and their bodies remained unburied, as the natives refused to render them that pious office. They dragged on this "life-in-death" for a month. At length some envoys were sent to them by the King of Limin to invite them to his Court. There, however, instead of kind treatment, they met with insult, imprisonment, and privations for three months, till the Queen of Ghera, at the instance of the Catholic missionary, Leon des Avanchers, obtained their release. They then proceeded to Cialla, the capital of Ghera, trusting that fortune was now about to smile on their enterprise. Ghenne-ta received them kindly; but appeared dissatisfied with the gifts that Cecchi and Chiarini were able to present to her. She wanted guns and mirors, commodities which the travellers lacked. Soon they found that they had changed for the worse. The Queen not only denied them all aid, but treated them like slaves, setting them to work. One day perceiving that their captivity would be of long duration; as two letters they had sent their friends had, they felt certain, never reached them; they decided to separate, Chiarini returning to Schoa to obtain succour, whilst Cecchi remained as a hostage in the hands of their tyrant. The latter at first refused, but at length granted her assent to this plan, allured by the prospect of the rich gifts that would be poured into her lap. Chiarini set out disguised as an Arab merchant; but he had not gone far before, in the kingdom of Limniu, he was arrested and thrown into prison. Meanwhile, Cecchi continued to be subjected to the hardest treatment.

THE SEARCH FOR THE EIRA.

THE search for Mr. Leigh Smith and his companions on board the Arctic steam yacht the Eira has now been definitely organized, and will be very thorough and complete. At the recent annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society the President Lord Aberdare gave a very encouraging account of the different parties who will co-operate in the search during the coming summer. The chief of these is the expedition which Sir Allen Young is fitting out at the expense of a member of Mr. Leigh Smith's family aided by a public vote of 5,000lb., and a grant from the Royal Geographical Society of another 1,000lb. In another part of the field the Dutch Arctic Committee will be represented by their Arctic boat the Willem Barents, which is going northward to make special search for the Eira or any of her boats. Meanwhile Sir Henry Gore Booth and Mr. Grant are fitting out a small vessel in the London Docks with the object of proceeding to the edge of the ice to be on the look out for any signs of the missing travellers. The Norwegian walrus hunters also have been instructed to be on the watch for relics or traces of the expedition. The search will be an anxious one. Mr. Leigh Smith and his companions may be in the Soveti straits. He left in his steam yacht Eira the Lena Delta, including the mouth, in November. His companions were Captain Lofley of Hull, Dr. Neale, his surgeon, and twenty-two men. The Eira was provisioned for fourteen months, but no preparations were made for actually wintering in the ice; so that the detention all through the six months' darkness is almost certainly an involuntary one. There are numberless conjectures as to what may have happened to prevent their return last autumn. The Eira may have been abandoned, and her crew may be now beginning to push their way southward in the direction of Cape Nassau or Novaya Zemlya. It is possible, however, that the ship may have wintered in some harbour on the shore which Mr. Leigh Smith has already explored and may be ready to move southwards at the first opening in the pack. In either case the fourteen months' provisioning is fast running out, and succour in whatever shape it comes will be welcome. The situation of the vessel and crew must, in any case, be very critical; and unless they can escape during the few weeks of the Arctic summer, the chance of their return home will be very faint indeed.—*Daily News.*

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER is perfection for restoring grey, white or faded hair to its youthful color, gloss and beauty. It renews its life, strength, and growth. Dandruff quickly removed. A matchless Hair Dressing. Its perfume is delightful and lasting. More Economical, remarkable certainty of prompt action in fact, every good quality is guaranteed for Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

BRIDAL BOUQUET BLOOM.—A lovely liquid for beautifying the complexion, fair or young. One trial of it will convince any lady of its great superiority over any other liquid or face powder. In a moment of time it imparts to the skin, neck, arms and hands a delicate softness and exceedingly cheerful and lond of enjoyment. Dr. marble purity, with the tint and fragrance of the lily and the rose. It removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all roughness and blemishes. Sold by druggists and Perfumers. Depots: London, Paris, New York.

FLORAL BELL LIQUID DENTIFRICE.—Superiority and excellence over all. Unequalled for cleansing, preserving, and beautifying the Teeth and Gums. It removes Tartar, hardens the Enamel, arrests decay, and imparts to the Breath, under all circumstances, a most delightful fragrance. A few drops on the brush night and morning are all sufficient. Use only Floral Bell Liquid Dentifrice. Sold by chemists and perfumers. Manufactories: London, Paris, New York.

LIFE, GROWTH, AND BEAUTY FOR THE HAIR. MELROSE FAVORITE HAIR RESTORER.—Never fails to restore gray white or faded hair to its natural youthful colour. Supplies everything to keep and restore a beautiful head of hair. Nature's Lovely Crown Melrose is not a dye. Use Melrose if your hair is falling out and to remove Dandruff. Use Melrose to give luxuriant growth and to prevent baldness. Sold in two sizes, by Chemists and perfumers, Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer Bridal Boquet Bloom, Floral Bell Dentifrice and Melrose Hair Restorer are sold by Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE *Vossische Zeitung* contains the following interesting article on the latest advance in the knowledge of Egyptian antiquity:—

The year 1881 has added considerably to our knowledge of Egyptian antiquity, partly owing to the discovery of inscriptions in the pyramids and partly to the finding of many antiquities of the time of the Theban dynasty in Upper Egypt. Although the value of the inscriptions above mentioned was at first overrated, and that of the antiquities considerably diminished by the chaotic condition in which they were found, they yet yield a rich field for the further development of Egyptological science. It is extremely interesting, therefore, to listen to what one of the most celebrated Egyptologists says about the value and kind of those antiquities, and the hopes for science which are derived therefrom. Dr. Brugsch-Pascha recently gave a lecture on this subject in Vienna, and we believe we shall benefit our readers and all friends of science by reporting the most important parts of Dr. Brugsch's address. Through all antiquity there can be traced a spirit of reverence towards the dead. This trait is seen not only in the more civilised, but in all ancient peoples. It is proved by their manner of burial, for their tombs were constructed to endure for ages, and within them was laid everything that had become dear to the departed during their lifetime. From such sepulchres and their contents we draw conclusions very important to the knowledge of the history and culture of ancient nations; and it may be rightly said "When men are silent, stones will speak." Among the nations whose ruined tombs provide us with such a rich fund of antiquities the ancient Egyptians rank first. The laws of their religion were:—1st, to praise and think the gods; 2nd, to love all mankind; and 3rd, to honour the dead. Their dead, therefore, were buried with great solemnity and ceremony. Most of the ancient tombs are ruined, but even the ruins tell their own tale. The Egyptians laid little value on their dwelling-houses, considering them to be merely temporary resting-places—ante-rooms to the long period after death—and spent very little trouble on their arrangement or construction. All travellers in Egypt will have been struck by the entire absence of the remains of human dwellings, contrasted with the number of ruins of tombs and temples. There is nowhere to be found the ruins of a regal palace. Here and there are seen monumental remains of large brick edifices, but nothing betrays by whom they were inhabited. The t

I'll tell you. You see Loubet said I was an infernal thief. Of course I couldn't rest under such an imputation. I called him out, and "—with pride—" he made me the amends that a gentleman of honor should."

THE other day a colored lady of standing, Mrs. Simpson, purchased a Gainsborough and visited Mrs. Fennel. It was evident that Mrs. Simpson possessed a few airs which she wished to display over Mrs. Fennel. "My husband," said Mrs. Simpson "wanted me ter get a finer hat det dis, but reflecting dat the dlr. 820 bills in the bottom of de drawer was gotten sauter scarce like, I concluded to content myself wid a dlr. 5 hat." "Wall yer was savint," remarked Mrs. Fennel, and then stepping to the door exclaimed, "Tildy, take dat dlr. 1,000 bill away from that chile. He tore up two yesterday. Dar aint no sense in allowm' chillun ter play money in dat way." Mrs. Simpson retired, realizing that her hat was a failure.

GREAT PAUL, the *Sportsman*, says has been duly consecrated and duly sounded, and swinging safely in its new home the belfry, takes rank as the biggest bell in the country. People who were in the neighbourhood of Ludgate-hill on Saturday afternoon between five and six o'clock had the pleasure of hearing the giant sounded. A consecration was celebrated, in order to make the great casting properly holy and good, and then workmen commenced to strike the bell. People were disappointed in the tone. It was not particularly deep, nor particularly sonorous, and if it is to be heard at Oxford, the clapper will be applied a little more vigorously in future. On Saturday the sound could not have been heard at King's Cross.

SCENE—The elevator at the *Tribune* Building. Dramatis Personæ—Elderly gentleman of venerable appearance. Young gentleman. Elderly gentleman—This is the longest ride in New York to be had for two cents. Young gentleman, puzzled —Sir? Elderly gentleman—This is the longest ride in New York to be had for two cents. Young gentleman, soothingly lest he should arouse the homicidal tendencies of the evident maniac—Which ride, sir? Elderly gentleman, with a fiendish chuckle—This ride, sir, in this elevator, for two cents. Young gentleman, flabbergasted—Two cents! (To himself) perhaps the elevator-boy presumed on the old fellow's simplicity and charged him! Elderly gentleman—Two cents, sir! Yes, ascent and descent!!! (grows purple with merriment, but, alas! does not fall dead). Young gentleman, bitterly, to himself—How ill gray hairs become a fool and jester!

THE old-fashioned balloon seems good enough to go on with if we may judge by an extraordinary performance achieved by Mr. Simmonds, the aeronaut, on Friday evening. Telegraphing to a contemporary that gentleman said:—"I left Cremorne in my balloon, 'The Colonel,' on Friday evening, at six o'clock. At 6-25 I descended. I asked where I was o'clock. At 6-25 I descended. I asked Preston.' I then asked the reply was 'A mile from Preston Pleasure Gardens, and a cart to take me to no pleasure gardens. Was then surprised to hear there were told I had descended at Preston, Yorkshire, which was true. I then found it was thirty-three miles from Preston, whence I started, and the time was twenty-five minutes, nearly eighty miles an hour. I had been shot out of sight of the earth, otherwise I should have judged my pace more carefully." Eighty miles an hour, it must be confessed, is a pretty good rate of speed. If there had only been a bit of wind he would have gone a hundred easily.

BUSINESS.—A stranger who was coming up from the Union, Detroit, stepped aside to ask of a man in the door of a clothing store:—"My friend, can you tell me how far——?" "Do you want to buy some clothing?" interrupted the other. "I guess not. I simply wanted to inquire how——?" "I sells you a spring ofercoat for three dollars." "I never wear more than one spring over-coat at the same time. I wanted to ask——?" "I have some vests for a dollar." "That's cheap enough, but I don't care to invest. Will you let me ask you how far——?" "Don't you vhant some bantloons for twelve shillings?" "No." "Some stockings for ten cents?" "No." "Some suspenders for two shillings?" "No. I wanted to ask——" "I sell you a hat for sixty cents." The stranger picked up his satchel, and walked across the street. Then, facing about, he shouted out——"I wanted to ask you how far it was from Dan to Bee——" But the clothier drowned him outright therewith—"Und call and examine my undershirts for forty cents!"

SOME of the eccentricities of modern adulteration are delicately disclosed to the commonwealth of consumers by a contemporary German satirist, in the following neat and pregnant little fable: "There were once four flies, and, as it happended, they were hungry one morning. They first settled upon a sausage of singulary appetising appearance, and made a hearty meal. But he speedily died of intestinal inflammation, for the sausage was adulterated with aniline. The second fly breakfasted upon flour, and forthwith succumbed to contraction of the stomach, owing to the inordinate quantity of alum with which the flour had been adulterated. The third fly was slaking his thirst with the contents of the milk jug, when violent cramps suddenly convulsed his frame, and he soon gave up the ghost, a victim to chalk adulteration. Seeing this, the fourth fly, muttering to himself, "The sooner it's over the sooner to sleep," alighted upon a moistened sheet of paper exhibiting the counterfeit presentment of a death's head and the inscription, 'Fly Poison.' Applying the tip of his proboscis to this device the fourth fly drank to his heart's content, growing more vigorous and cheerful at every mouthful, although expectant of his end. But he did not die. On the contrary, he throve and waxed fat. You see, even the fly poison was adulterated!"

JUST A COMMON LIAR.

"OLD B." says that some years ago in a Carolina town a crazy man was brought before an examining board to settle the question as to whether or not he should be sent to the asylum in Columbia. After [illegible] "Did you ever borrow your neighbor's newspaper?"

"Yes, many a time."

"Well, now, what became of the jugs, bags, and newspapers?"

"Why, I carried them all back."

The old farmer gave a blow almost as loud as Nancy Hart's whistle, and said:

"Gentlemen, he's no lunatic! Just simply a common liar, and all the asylums in the world won't cure a man of lying."—*American Paper.*

CUTTING THE JACK.

(From the *Philadelphia Times*).

"Playin' poker is mighty dangerous bisness, boys, said old Jerry Greening the other night as the came into the Williamson house bar-room, at Lackawaxen.

Some of the "boys" were indulging in a little game of draw poker, with a limit, just to pass away the time. Judge Ridge, W. the chairman of the fisherman of the region, asked Jerry if he would take a hand. "No, thankee," said the veteran yarn-spinner as he helped himself to a "chaw" of Lig Felton's tobacco; "I ain't a takin' no stock in keerd playin nowadays. Ef you fellers'll lay down your keerds I'll chuck penniest' see who pays for th' drinks, an' then I'll tell ye a leetle story 'bout poker playin."

The cards were laid down, the coins were pitched, and "Si" Terwilliger was the unfortunate one. Reinforced with a tumbler of "gin and tansy," the old man took off his slouch hat and heavy throat muffler, and prepared to spin the promised yarn.

"Lem me see," started Jerry, "I guess 'twere nigh about 'leven years ago, I were goin' out West with a party o' city folks to hunt on th' purairies. We was travlin in powerful fine style in one o' them palace keers when we see a reel nice lookin feller with a di'mond buzzin pin come into the keer. He sot down nigh me, an' bimeby he got the way of the keer—which I remarked at the time were a nigger—to get a table for him. He got a playin' keerds all ioue by hisself, an' bimeby nother nice lookin feller came in, an' then two fellers got a game of draw. After awhile the two city fellers left, on a going 'ont West with me took a hand into th' game, an' fore we got t' Chicago my two fellers hadn't nough spondulix 'round 'm to buy a square drink o' likker, let lone 'nough to go furder West. Finally, one of my men fellers calls 'I'm my money, 'bekase they was goin' West with me, ye know—said to th' feller with th' di'mond buzzin pin. Let's change th' game. I've got jest 3,000 dols. cash in m' grip-sack that I'lenges to my ol' man in Chicargo, to play euchre for a change.' 'Now, I'll tell ye what I'll do' said the buzzin pin man; 'I'll jest bet yer even 3,000 dols that I kin take them keerds an cut the Jack o' hearts the very first time.' 'By darn, I'll be in,' sez my man. 'Well,' sez I, 'I'll hold the stakes.' 'All right,' says th' buzzin pin man. 'Durin this little conversation my man were a shuffin up the keerds kinder nervous like, so he laid 'em down an' 'tol me to keep an' eye on 'em while he got his cash. He come back with th' money an' handed t' me. Mr. Buzzum-pin got out his cash, but with what he had won from my man he'd 'mos enough to buy the keer, 'mounted to a hundred dollars. 'Well, sez I, 'rather than see this yere fun broke up I'll len'ye th' hundred.' So I pulls out a nole-stocking I had in my grip-sack an' got out five twenty-dollar gold pieces. 'Flax,' sez I now get down t' biz. 'Wall, they got.' Mr. Buzzum-pin took the keerds in his han's, an,' drawn a bowie-knife outed his hip-pocket, he cut them keerds right in two, quickern lightnin, 'Flax,' sez he. 'I cut th' Jack o' hearts th' fust time, mister, an' I reckon I'll freeze on to that chan cash. Fork her over, mister,' sez he t' me. Just 'bout that time I see th' pint o' the knife, an' I laffed till I putty nigh busted. I jist got holt o' myself an' laffed, an' were close t' five minits tore I got cooled down again. I were jest ready t' pay th' buzzumpin man th' 3,000 dols, an' his face were as sin-like as a man's in when he looks at his fust baby, when all to once t my man sez, 'Mr. Greenin,' I reckon you'll pay that hull pile over t' me.' The agreement was that I were t' cut th' Jack th' fust time,' sez Buzzum-pin, 'an I done it, so I'll take the dough, if ye please. I cut it, didn't I?' 'Well, yes,' sez my mad, pullin th' Jack o' hearts outen his left sleeve, 'I reckon not!' 'Wall, boys, of you could a seen that fellers face drop yere,' sez he, smole. 'The fi' [illegible] my man sez, 'Oh, don't do that, an' kinder raisin the lap-board they were playin' on he showed Mr. Buzzum-pin a six shooter pintin in th' direction o' his heart, an' were full cocked, too. 'Wall, I'm done brown fur once,' sez the buzzumpin man, and sez to my man—'Who be ye, anyway, stranger?' 'Wall,' sez my man, 'I don't mind 'bligeing ye with my cognomen. I'm Billy Birdsall o' New York, an' I'm th' man that invented that little scheme o' cuttin' th' Jack, an' now, m' friend, I'll giv' ye a leetle piece o' advice. I let ye win all un' cash so I could clean ye out. If I'd a tried t' clean ye at poker I could a done it, but you'd a stopped playin' fore ye got broke, so I laid for ye. After this, when ye'er goin't cut th' Jack, don't let any one handle the keerds fust. Mr Greening I'll give ye fifty dollars to watch the stakes, an' I guess you'd better light out at Chicargo, an' ye want t' keep yer eye peeled, fer ye know them Chicargo people's noted for their big feet, an' they ain't in any way del'cate 'bout usin 'em of they gets skinned by a sharper. Good evenin'! Wall, I paid the buzzum-pin man his fifty dollars, an' he got out at Chicargo. Me an' them two fellers hed a good laff over the way we flaxed him, an' since that I han't played no keerds. Of course I don't 'spose any of you fellers 'll cheat at keerds, an' I've no 'jections to playin' with you, though I did see Bill Carkuff slippin a nace down on to his lap to lay fer a nace full. Ye see now, boys, why I don't play no keerds. Let's chuck agin for the drinkiks, an' then I guess I'll go hum, for I've got to try a case for salt an' batter' to morrer mornin' fore Squire Dewitt."

NOTICES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcules which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. Almost valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR. Large Bottles, 4s. 6d. Sold by [illegible] hair dressing is requisite. Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced new preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical hemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 8, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself [illegible] in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy [illegible] better in brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their colourn there will be but a [illegible]. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we consider it genuine that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST SO PRESUMING AND PATIENTLY ACTING. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russe Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station [illegible] at which they wish their Placards posted, a [illegible] may advertise for any period [illegible] be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious station selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

*Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S

DRY

MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON,—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT

OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India. [illegible] fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V. R. *Protected by Royal Letters Patent.* Dated October 11th, 1869.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

The remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known throughout India, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system, which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is agreeable to the Palate and Innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold only in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Mahratee, Bengalee, Canarese, and Japanese Languages, accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

ASK FOR

DR. BRIGHTS PHOSPHODYNE,

And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Sassoon & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co.

ENTERICON

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON owes its extraordinary Power as a Nervine and General Restorative to a Preparation of an American plant, skilfully combined with the most efficacious Tonics, Antacids, and Carminatives. It is an unfailing restorer of broken-down health, giving strength and vitality to the most shattered constitution.

ENTERICON is warranted not to contain, in any form, Mercury, Opium, Ether, Arsenic, Strychnine, or any deleterious Drug whatever.

ENTERICON.—Nervous Debility.—Of all the disorders which affect the human frame, none exert so extensive an influence as the whole class of nervous diseases. They are not confined to the body, but invade the province of the mind itself; Nervous irritability, irregular sensations, uncontrolled impressions, unfounded uneasiness and restlessness, especially lowness of spirits, and sometimes even suicidal thoughts, are often accessory to bodily infirmities.

ENTERICON.—Business men from their sedentary habits and overactive mind get out of sorts, the circulation is too sluggish, and the blood becomes impure. All uncomfortable feelings will disappear by the occasional use of Raynham's Entericon, which invigorates the vitality of the nervous system, purifies and expels all morbid impurities from the blood, gives regularity to the whole functions, restoring the system to a high standard of health.

Sold Wholesale in India by Kemp & Co., Bombay; Barrie & Co., Madras; Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta; Gillon & Co., Lahore; E. Plomer & Co., Simla.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from languour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, and by invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and as a cordial, mildly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To unmarried persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 22s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These compound Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and all agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, scanty or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They invigorate the whole system, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, arise entirely from an impure state of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MARDY & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are sold in boxes of quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deceived into buying [illegible] called "Gutte Vitæ" or Renal Pills, but in every case specially to ask for and accept no other but "DR. DE ROOS' Gutte Vitæ" or "DR. DE ROOS' Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one [illegible] of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

ASIAN

SPORT SHIKAR

AGRICULTURE, GARDEN, TEA, INDIGO, &c.

ASIA'S ONLY SPORTING PAPER.

SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVANCE RATES.		ARREAR RATES.	
Rs. 16 per annum, or with postage	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 per annum, or with postage	Rs. 21 0
,, 9 for 6 months, do.	,, 9 8	,, 11 for 6 months, do.	,, 11 8
,, 5 for 3 ,, do.	,, 5 4	,, 6 for 3 ,, do.	,, 6 4

ADDRESS:—THE ASIAN, *Calcutta.*

A COOL, SPARKLING, TONIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

Zoedone.

A REFRESHING, STIMULATING, EXHILARATING, NON-ALCOHOLIC DRINK.

ZOEDONE—Peculiarly adapted for hot, enervating climates.

ZOEDONE—For Nervous Exhaustion.

A PLEASANT AND INVIGORATING SUBSTITUTE FOR BEER, WINE, OR SPIRITS.

ZOEDONE—Contains all the Essential Constituents of the Blood, the Brain, and Nerve Tissue.

ZOEDONE—May be taken continuously, with the most beneficial results.

DR. R. A. DOUGLAS LITHGOW, LL.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.S.L., F.R.G.S.L., says:—"Delicious as a non-alcoholic, aerated beverage, Zoedone is certain to become a permanent public favourite; and admirably adapted for a large number of cases as an excellent nervine tonic, it must assuredly commend itself to the medical profession."

NON-ALCOHOLIC AERATED & PHOSPHATED BRAIN AND IRON BEVERAGE NERVE TONIC Zoedone PATENTEE SOLE MANUFACTURERS FOR INDIA THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY LIMITED LONDON OFFICE, 30 & 31, ALDERMANBURY, LONDON, E.C.

LLEWELLYN THOMAS M.D., says:—"To my taste Zoedone is by far the pleasantest and most agreeable of any of the aerated waters now before the Public. It is quite free from the mawkish, insipid taste of so many waters which require the addition of wine or spirits to make them palatable."

COLVILLE HOUSE, COLVILLE SQUARE, LONDON, W. "*January* 13*th*, 1882.

"I can with confidence recommend ZOEDONE as a strengthening and refreshing beverage, free from all alcoholic or intoxicating properties, so that it may be drunk by the most strict Mohammedan, or by the most rigid abstainer of any religious denomination to which the use of alcohol is forbidden. It is in constant use by Prince Malcom Khan, Persian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, and is particularly suited for use in tropical countries, where its constitutional properties are calculated to replace the waste of vital energy brought about by the climate. It may safely be drunk by people of both sexes and of all ages.

VINCENT AMBLER, M.D., &c.,

"Knight Commander of Lion and Sun, Persia; Physician to Prince Malcom Khan, and to the Persian Embassy in London, and to his excellency the Persian Minister to the Court of Vienna; Physician to National Hospital for Heart Disease and Paralysis, and St. John's Hospital."

Price at Agents' Warehouses at Ports of Landing,

Rs. 3 per Dozen in Cases of 6 Dozen Pints.

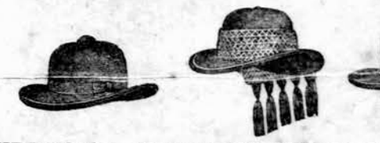
BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

SOLD EVERYWHERE AND AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.



ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims. Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India.
HIS

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WATCHES.

The ingenuity of mankind has been exercised in all ages in producing machines for measuring time, and there are very few things in which a higher degree of skill is required than in the manufacture of a really GOOD watch. It must be made so as to work with absolute regularity, notwithstanding every difference of climate, whether in the intense cold of North America, or the burning heat of India, the expansion and contraction of its component parts being so accurately adjusted as to compensate each other; and such is the perfection now obtained by our workmen, that this wonderful little instrument is made to show the time correctly for years together requiring only to be wound daily. It is not generally known that a watch ticks more than 430,000 times in the 24 hours.

Among the many improvements which have been introduced in the manufacture of watches, there is none greater in importance than the invention of the keyless system. For readiness, convenience, and cleanliness it is immeasureably superior to the old mode of winding; it is no longer a matter of anxiety if the key be lost, or if a pin cannot be found to remove the dust which has blocked up the pipe, for the winding mechanism now forms part of the watch, and cannot be mislaid, and, as the watch need never be opened, no dirt or dust can enter, and the watch will consequently go a very much longer time without requiring attention. The winding knob performs also another very important function, inasmuch as, with the help of a very small pin, it can be used to move the hands backwards or forwards, whenever, for divers reasons, that may be necessary. We confine ourselves to the better class only of these watches, as the winding mechanism, if not well constructed and adjusted, gives way, and renders the watch valueless; we guarantee the lasting character of the keyless action of our watches, and will exchange any of them which will not stand fair usage.

A list of our prices will be found herewith, and it will be observed that, in order to consult the convenience of a number of our patrons who desire a sound keyless gold watch, at a moderate price, we now manufacture cases in 14-carat gold, by which we are enabled to make an important reduction in the cost, while the works inside are identical with those in more expensive cases.

Our long practical knowledge of the manufacture of watches and clocks authorises us to offer the best advice in the important matter of choosing a timekeeper, due weight being given to the various requirements of persons in different positions.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD WATCHES

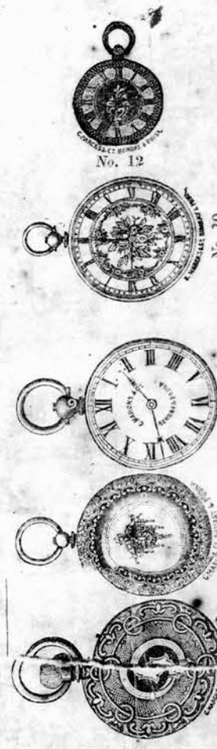
All in 18-carat cases except where otherwise specified.

WINDING WITH KEY.

	Rs.
Open face, horizontal escapement, of sizes	70
Crystal face, do. do. do.	80
The same, superior finish, heavier case	100
Open face, lever escapement, chased or engine-turned case of sizes	130
The same, stout case	150
Hunting cases, horizontal movement	120
The same, lever escapement	150
Crystal face, superior finish, most reliable timekeeper	175
The same, in hunting cases	200
Crystal face, ¾ plate, lever, compensation balance, massive case, highly finished	275
The same, in hunting or half hunting case, Rs. 310 or	320
Crystal face, chronometer, full plate, full jewelled, fusee and maintaining power, large size	385
The same, in hunting case	400
Medium size, chronometer, ¾ plate, fusee, cylindrical hair-spring, engine-turned, hunting case; the best watch procurable	550

Keyless Watches.

Crystal face, lever movement, compensation balance, gold breguet hair spring, full jewelled, glass dome 14-carat case, recommended	160
The same, gold dome 14-carat case, recommended.	170
The same, in hunting case	[illegible]
Crystal face, 18-carat case	245
Do. do. ¾ plate, compensation balance wheel, finest finish, keeps time within one minute in a month	290
The same, in hunting case	300
Do. chased Rs. 15 extra	
The Standard Watch hunting, half hunting, or crystal face; a really well finished and perfect timekeeper	350
The same, large 2 oz. cases	400
Half hunting chronometer, finest movement, superior finish	575



WINDING WITH KEY.

KEYLESS.

LADIES' GOLD

WINDING WITH

Gold or White-enamelled dial, open face, lever escapement, plain or engine-turned (*see illustrations Nos. 9, 10*) ... ...

The same, in hunting or half hunting

Crystal faced, in heavy case, plain or engine-turned

As above, of *superior finish* and extra heavy

The same, for neatness and beauty

The same, the strongest Watch in existence

Keyless Watches.

Open faced, cylinder ... ...

White-enamelled dial, crystal face, plain or engine-turned (*very well finished and recommended*) ... ...

As above, with crystal glass *sides and back*

The same, with best lever escapement, plain balance, plain or engine-turned

The same, with richly chased case

The same, in hunting or half hunting

Lever or Half Chronometer, crystal face, half hunting cases. *The finest and most accurate that can be made for, respectively* ... Rs.

An excellent choice of Ladies' superior Gold Watches, tastefully and artistically engine-turned. Many designs for selection Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,800.

All the above are guaranteed for from two to [illegible]

2, Rampart Row, Bombay. } **C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,** { **1, E[illegible]**

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

HAND MACHINE.

Rs. 60.

Gold and Silver are always counterfeited, so are good genuine articles which have attained a world-wide reputation. Hundreds are now imitating "SINGER'S GENUINE MACHINES" and style them as "SINGER'S SYSTEM," "IMPROVED SINGER," and all such sorts of other names to mislead people that they are "Singer" or same as the Genuine Singer.

WHY DO THEY IMITATE SINGER?

Because they are most accurate, most reliable, simple, light running sewing machines with all attachments and latest improvements; having a world-wide reputation and being great favourites among families, tailors, outfitters, milliners, &c. &c.

Their long-established name has made it a household word in all quarters of the globe.

Highest honours, diplomas, silver cups and gold medals are awarded to

IN ALL THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS, ALL OVER THE WORLD.

"SINGER" stands unrivalled in mechanical construction, accurate adjustment, and can sew from the thinnest muslin to the thickest leather.

More than 500 machines and all their spare parts always in stock.
Agents wanted throughout the whole of India.

MACHINE.

Rs. 80.

FOR CASH OR ON HIRE, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

To avoid deception and worthless counterfeits, buy Singer's Genuine Sewing Machines from their Head Office in India.

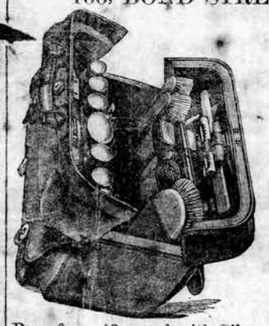
TAILORING MACHINE.

Rs. 95

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASPREY & SONS,

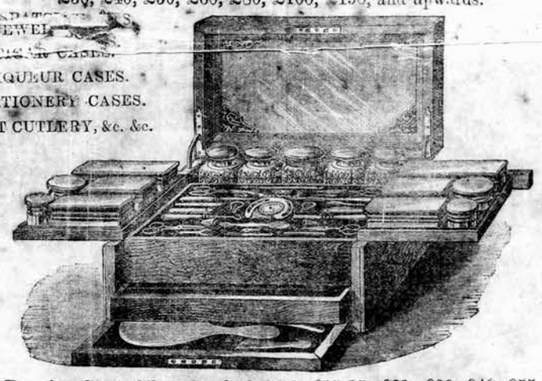
166, BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.



Asprey's Standard Bag from £16 to £250.

Bags from 42s., and with Silver fittings £6-15, £10-10, £15-15, £20, £25, £30, £40, £50, £60, £80, £100, £150, and upwards.

DESPATCH BOXES.
JEWEL CASES.
CIGAR CASES.
LIQUEUR CASES.
STATIONERY CASES.
BEST CUTLERY, &c. &c.



Dressing Cases, Silver fitted, £10-10, £15-15, £21, £30, £42, £55, £65, £84, £105, £130, £150, £180, £200, £250, £300, £400, and up to £1,500.

Asprey's "Compactus" is the most portable and complete Dressing Case, £4-10, £6-6, £10-10, £15, £20, £25, £30, £35, £40.

ASPREY'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE.

T. DREWET, M.

CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, [illegible]

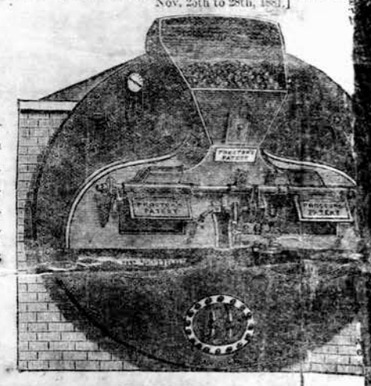
Machine Exchange, No. 5, Apollo Street, [illegible]

AGENT FOR PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL [illegible]

This Machine evaporated 11·11 lbs. of water per lb. of coal—water at 32° from Hindley Field Coal Co., Wigan, the price being 3·3 per ton.

[The test was made by Mr. Longridge, Chief Engineer of the Engine and [illegible] (Limited), Manchester, at the mill of Mr. Elf Heyworth, Blackburn, Nov. 25th to 28th, 1881.]

Over 600 Boilers fitted with this Machine, 20 per cent. increased; efficiency in every application; [illegible]



LEWIS'S IODINE SO[illegible]

(PATENTED)

BRACING, REFRESHING, INVIGORATING.

Read this Medical Testimonial.
Tucacas, Venezuela, S. America
May 2nd, 1881.

Gentlemen,—I should like you to know that your Iodine Soap is the very best thing I have ever used for prickly heat. It relieves the intolerable itching quickly, and soon cures the rash. I have used it in India as well as South America, and it is admirable.—Yours very truly,

P. W. COOMBE, L.R.C.P.E. L.R.C.S.E. L.M.
Late Surgeon Royal Navy.

Contains Bromine Iodine, the vital, refreshing and health-giving principles of Sea Water. Is a grand substitute for Sea Bathing. Invaluable for hot climates, quickly curing prickly heat and such disorders.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Read this Medical Testimonial.
It is [illegible] Lewis's Iodine Soap [illegible] with water bath [illegible] cold or [illegible] the [illegible] sible [illegible] ation of Sea [illegible] is obtained [illegible] the pleasant stimulating [illegible] skin, the healthy glow [illegible] surface of the body, [illegible] bracing effect upon the [illegible]
Wm. ABBOTT, M.D., L.R.C.P.

JAMES LEWIS & SON, 12, Old Bond Street, London.

J. D PEARSE'S (STEAM) BREAD AND BISCUIT FACTORY,

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; the Resident at Hyderabad, &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, ICES, JELLIES, &c. &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Indian and English Oilmanstores, Groceries, Chutnies, Curry Stuffs, Hams, Bacon, Cheddar and Gruyere Cheese, &c. &c.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD.

J. P. has introduced into Bombay that much-desired novelty in Bread manufacture, of kneading by Steam Machinery instead of by Hand. To those who are familiar with the usual system of native kneading, this process will appear *infinitely preferable.*

By an Analysis made by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD *was declared to be of good quality and free from adulteration.* PRICE—One-and-a-half Anna per Lb. [illegible] forwarded by rail to any station in the *Presidency,* Railway charges being added.

PEARSE'S WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.

This Bread contains the whole of the [illegible] of Bran of the Wheat, and is frequently recommended by the Medical Faculty, as containing the Bone and Muscle-formers of the Wheat. No molasses are added.

PRICE—2 Annas per Loaf.

PEARSE'S SWEET AND FANCY BISCUITS,

In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with the advantages of being cheaper and perfectly fresh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are sold to the consumer.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

In Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., nett; also in Bags and Barrels, containing 196 lbs. nett.

PEARSE'S SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS.

Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept in stock ready for immediate use.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision, free from adulteration. PRICE—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin; per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or an Order for payment in Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT,

23, Rampart Row, next Door to *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen Throughout the World.

Colt's Revolvers AND Shot Guns

COLT'S
NEW DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING SPORTING GUNS.
NOW READY. EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.
COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.
COLT'S SINGLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS ADOPTED BY the United States Government.
COLT'S [illegible] DOUBLE-ACTION .380 CAL. REVOLVERS, FOR Travellers [illegible] Home Protection.
COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS [illegible] & .320 CAL.
COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE VEST POCKET. PRICE LIST Free.
COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS; AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA — MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THE BULL-DOG'S H[illegible]
BEER LABEL.

IN consequence of the high reputation of Read Brothers' Bottlings of Rosse's Ale and [illegible] ness's Stout, and the general use of the "Dog's Head Ale" and "Dog's Head Stout" in connection therewith, it has been decided by the Lords Justices to protect the use of any other Beer Label sufficiently similar in appearance to be misled by the same name as the genuine Bottlings of Read Brothers, of London.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

THE REAT MEDICINE.

LAMPLOUGH'S [illegible] YRETIC SALINE

Forms a most Invigorating, Vitalising and Refreshing Beverage, that gives instant relief in HEADACHE, Sick or Bilious SICKNESS, Constipation, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, FEVERISH COLDS; it prevents and quickly relieves or cures the worst cases of PRICKLY HEAT, SKIN COMPLAINTS, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, BOILS, POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIONS of the Blood, [illegible] of the Skin, Various other altered conditions of the Blood. [illegible]
The testimony of Medical gentlemen and the Professional Press has been unanimous [illegible] in praise of

LAMPLOUGH'S [illegible] RETIC SALINE.

as possessing most valuable elements calculated to restore and maintain HEALTH PERFECT VIGOUR of BODY AND MIND.

DR. MORGAN—"It [illegible] the blood with its saline constituents."

DR. TURLEY—"I have [illegible] worst forms of [illegible] my experience and family [illegible] required."

DR. [illegible] Medical Inspector to the London Hospitals—"I have [illegible] habit of using private practice for many [illegible] In hot climates it is of special value."

It is sold by most Chemists and the Maker, H. LAMPLOUGH, at the Laboratory, 113, Holborn Hill, London.

THE

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

before

MAJOR A. PURIELL CURRIE,

AND

Col. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

PRICE [illegible] ANNAS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, RAMPART ROW.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GROSE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. [illegible] 8, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.